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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. PLANS TO MAKE ASEAN MILITARY ALLIANCE ASSAILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 84 p3

[Article by Lt Col B. Viktorov, "Where Are They Pushing ASEAN?"]

[Text] Recently Washington has launched large-scale activities in Southeast Asia which would most properly be called "military-diplomatic." One after another, visitors from the USA in the uniforms of admirals and generals are arriving in the countries of ASEAN (Association of States of Southeast Asia, which includes Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei). The visitors included Admiral W. Crowe, commander of U.S. armed forces in the area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans; Admiral S. Foley, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet; and General G. O'Malley, commander of U.S. Air Forces in the Pacific.

The speeches of these highly-placed visitors reflected no differences in their ranks and responsibilities. It seems that they were all taken from the very same overplayed record. Hanging over ASEAN, the admirals declared, were terrible "Vietnamese" and "Soviet" "military threats." In order to save themselves, it is "vitally necessary" that the states of the association increase their own military potential, and develop military ties with the United States as well as with one another. And only once, during a press conference in Bangkok, did Admiral Crowe give one to understand just what is the true purpose of the Pentagon's activity in this region. The American military leadership, in his words, is examining plans for deploying cruise missiles and chemical weapons in Southeast Asia.

It is well-known that this region is playing an ever-greater role in the strategic plans of the USA. The Pentagon is expanding the bases it already has here, and is trying to acquire new ones and return to those which it was forced to abandon after the defeat in Indo-China. In parallel with this, it is increasingly attempting to turn the armies of the ASEAN nations into a kind of "second echelon" for the American armed forces in the Asiatic-Pacific region, and to force these countries to participate in the hegemonic plans of the USA.

Evidently the USA has already decided on the means to achieve this goal. Washington has come to the conclusion that turning this grouping into a military bloc will make it easier to completely subjugate ASEAN. It goes without saying, that this bloc, being under the aegis of the USA, will then join the countries which have long been harnessed to the American military

chariot: Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand. Behind the vague wording of the purposes and missions of a certain "Pacific Union", for which Reagan appealed in his speech in Tokyo in November 1983, one can clearly see U.S. plans to create in the near future a vast military alliance, serving the interests of international reactionaries, and at the same time to put together a closed economic grouping which would serve the interests of American and Japanese imperialism.

The essence of Washington's plans was revealed in speeches by U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz, in which he openly advocates creating in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region a "security structure similar to NATO". Clearly, Washington is striving at all costs to take advantage of the military potential of ASEAN to combat the national-liberation movements.

At the very same time, the United States clearly understands that it has not yet established all the conditions for putting ASEAN directly into its militaristic harness, for bringing it into the orbit of the military bloc policy of imperialism. And that is why the idea is being promoted to increase military integration within the association itself. This idea envisages not only the exchange of intelligence information, as they have already been doing for many years, but also jointly training the armed forces, and unifying and standardizing weaponry. Programs for bilateral cooperation within the framework of ASEAN (for example, Thailand and Malaysia; Malaysia and Singapore; Indonesia and Malaysia) envisage, according to information from Western experts, joint use of training centers and ranges for troop training, coordinating measures directed toward their rear-services supply, and stockpiling of war materiel and military supplies.

Joint exercises and maneuvers of the armed forces of the ASEAN nations are being held with increasing regularity. Frequently they take place under the control of the Pentagon, and widely involve either American troops or the troops of U.S. allies from the aggressive blocs of NATO or ANZUS.

During the joint maneuvers, amphibious assault landings by marine infantry, interception of "enemy" vessels, and mining of coastal waters are developed. Large exercises involve the vessels of the Seventh Fleet and combat aircraft of the U.S. Air Force, based in the Philippines. As the French magazine MOND DIPLOMATIQUE pointed out, all of these maneuvers are pursuing a most definite goal: "to train the armies of the Asian nations to operate while obeying the bidding of the American conductor."

Blindly following the American "recommendations," certain ASEAN figures have spoken out for holding joint military exercises with all nations of "the six" which, strictly speaking, would be a serious step toward turning ASEAN into a military bloc.

Still another trend important to the USA in developing military integration within ASEAN involves questions of equipping the armies of the nations which belong to the association. Here the Pentagon is advocating standardization. Moreover, there is only one standard--the American one. The United States has been selling armaments to the ASEAN nations for many years. And at the present time, the small arms, many artillery systems, and the F-5E and A-4 "Skyhawk" aircraft, produced in America, are among the weapons of practically every country in the association.

And the new projects, which the Pentagon is currently trying to palm off, will lead not simply to standardization, but to creation of close military ties among the ASEAN countries. Take for example the most important project--the planned sale of American F-16 fighter-bombers to Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore: Acquiring these modern aircraft will also require that the ASEAN states establish pilot training and systems for technical servicing and repair. And here one should recall that at one time the United States was promoting the idea of establishing a unified center for training pilots for ASEAN at the U.S. Air Force base at Clark Field, and a unified system for supplying spare parts for the American weapons.

And here is yet another project undertaken under pressure from the USA. Singapore has plans to acquire four E-2C "Hawkeye" early warning and notification aircraft. But why? The intention becomes apparent if one considers that they intend to drag other ASEAN countries into Singapore's air defense system. Analyzing these contacts, the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA reported that ASEAN countries require neither the F-16 nor the E-2C. "The initiator of these purchases," the newspaper declares, "is Washington. One cannot believe that Singapore needs these aircraft to ensure its own defense." MERDEKA is completely correct to note that the accumulation of American weapons in the region is itself the main threat to the security of the ASEAN countries.

The United States, incidentally, is also dragging in manufacture of arms under American license in the ASEAN countries themselves. The Philippines and Singapore have already been turned into regional centers for export of weapons to the other ASEAN countries. The production of combat aircraft under Western licenses is being approved for Indonesia and the Philippines. And Singapore has undertaken construction of naval vessels, especially small patrol boats and high-speed torpedo boats.

Washington believes that strengthening ties with the ASEAN armies by means of rendering financial and military "assistance" is an important condition for realizing its plans. In the past five years Pentagon arms merchants have supplied nearly three billion dollars worth of arms to the ASEAN states. And by 1990, the U.S. plans a twofold increase in the amount of arms and military equipment sent to the ASEAN countries.

Washington's military-economic assistance to the ASEAN countries is also increasing markedly. For example, this year there are plans to send over 180 million dollars to Manila and 110 million to Bangkok.

One should stress that the armed forces of the ASEAN member nations today already comprise quite a large military machine in Southeast Asia. According to information from the foreign press, the total personnel strength of the armies of ASEAN amounts to nearly 770,000 men, and military expenditures are in excess of six billion dollars annually.

In order to harness the ASEAN countries even tighter to the U.S. militaristic chariot, and to force these countries to create a military alliance, they are being pushed onto a course of armed confrontation with the

socialist countries of Indochina. It is precisely because of this that Washington is deliberately inciting hysteria over the allegedly increasing "Soviet expansion", and is trying to frighten the countries of the association with the "threat" on the part of Viet Nam. In order to supercharge tensions in Southeast Asia, the U.S. is actively exploiting the so-called "Kampuchean question" and is inspiring attacks on the People's Republic of Kampuchea by Pol Pot bands based on the territory of Thailand.

The persistent efforts of the United States to draw ASEAN into the orbit of militaristic preparations, to turn the members of this association into the executors of its own hegemonic policies, are fraught with serious consequences not only for Southeast Asia, but for all the Asian nations as well.

9006
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INTERNATIONAL

GROMYKO WRITES ON LENIN'S LEGACY IN FOREIGN POLICY

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 16, 29 Apr-6 May 84 p 5

[Article by Andrei Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR: "Lenin's Peace Policy"]

[Text]

One generation of our 20th century replaces another, but the gigantic image of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, who illuminated humanity with the light of his ideas, towers ever more majestically over our globe.

Lenin is the creator of the teachings on socialism's foreign policy. He did a great deal of work on determining and scientifically substantiating the main goals, chief principles and trends in the international activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. He was the first to combine the theory of scientific communism with a practical foreign policy. His foreign policy activities remain as before a model of Party-mindedness, adherence to principles, and the ability to see and assess the social, economic and political processes and phenomena in their inseparable and contradictory relationships and to respond in proper time to the changes in the international situation.

Lenin dealt directly with all questions of Soviet foreign policy and diplomatic service, however big or small they were. Georgi Chicherin, who was People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and worked under Lenin's direct guidance, wrote later that he had often discussed with Lenin all the details of current diplomatic affairs. According to him, "Vladimir Ilyich, grasping immediately the essence of each question, and immediately giving it the broadest possible political definition... made a most brilliant analysis of the diplomatic situation, and his advice (he often offered it at once) and the very text of the reply to another government could serve as a model of

diplomatic art and flexibility."

Lenin wrote hundreds of documents on foreign policy affairs - from the Soviet state's first foreign policy act, the Decree on Peace, to directives for international conferences in which Soviet delegations took part, and memos and directives for envoys.

Quite often Lenin had to take upon himself the diplomatic aspect of state activities. He sent messages to heads of state and government, supervised negotiations or conducted them himself, and met and talked with a large number of foreign representatives, diplomats, public figures, journalists and writers.

Lenin taught the way to take a realistic, sober approach to the multisided reality of international relations. His ability to foresee the developments in international affairs many moves in advance underlined his tactical flexibility, which was so amazing to his contemporaries. The lines of action he proposed quite often caught unawares those who continued to think in the manner of yesteryear. These qualities of Lenin were most brilliantly expressed in crucial moments in history, such as the Brest Peace Treaty, the Conference of Genoa, and the treaty with Germany at Rapallo.

Lenin ascribed special significance to the need for a strictly scientific approach to events in international life and foreign policy. This approach is incompatible with voluntarism, giving preference to the needs of the moment, superfluous improvisation and scholastic theorizing.

The class, socialist nature and

content of the USSR's foreign policy is expressed in its fundamental principles – proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems – principles elaborated by Lenin.

With the victory of the October Revolution, proletarian internationalism became the cornerstone of the Soviet state's foreign policy and is expressed in the consistent support given to the revolutionary and liberation movements of working people's masses and oppressed peoples. The USSR firmly sides with those who, today too, are compelled to wage a struggle for the freedom, independence and the very existence of their nations, sides with those who must resist the attacks of imperialism's aggressive forces, or are subjected to a threat of aggression by these forces.

When applied to relations between socialist countries, proletarian internationalism operates in its supreme form – socialist internationalism. This embraces not only the unity of action of the national detachments of the victorious working class and their Marxist-Leninist vanguard, but also the fraternal countries' all-round solidarity and interaction. The community of socialist countries is a mighty and healthy organism which plays a tremendous and beneficial role in today's world. The coordinated activities of the socialist countries in the international arena have made it possible to cope with many major and complex tasks, for whose implementation they had to fight a long struggle. Deeply realizing their own historic responsibility for the future of peace and socialism, the socialist community countries invariably strive to further consolidate their ranks.

Lenin's Decree on Peace proclaimed peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems as one of the fundamental principles in the socialist states' foreign policy.

Lenin returned to the principle of peaceful coexistence many times in his other works. Sometimes he used the term "peaceful cohabitation" of systems, sometimes other terms, but the meaning remained one and the same – the objective opportunities do exist for peaceful relations between the Soviet state and the capitalist world encircling it.

It took decades of persistent struggle against the imperialists' attempts to liquidate the Soviet state by one method or another before the West learned to become properly articulate about peaceful coexistence.

Peaceful coexistence is a specific form of socialism's class struggle against capitalism. This struggle is going on and will continue in the field of economics, politics and, of course, ideology, because the world outlook and the class goals of the two social systems are opposite and irreconcilable. However, this historically inevitable confrontation must be conducted in forms which would not generate military conflicts and, the more so, would not jeopardize the very existence of humanity.

Introducing the principle of peaceful coexistence into relations between the socialist and capitalist countries is connected, directly and immediately, with the growth of the might of socialism as a social system. World socialism's increased might and cohesion, its active peace policy, its strengthening alliance with all the progressive and antiwar forces, as well as the increasing realization by the sober-minded leaders of the bourgeois world that there are no grounds for planning to settle the historic argument between capitalism and socialism by force of arms – all these things have created the prerequisites which facilitated, in the early 70s, the turn in the development of international relations from "cold war" and confrontation to detente and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The peaceful coexistence principle, which has entered real politics in Europe and the world, has been confirmed in major bilateral and multilateral agreements. It was used as the foundation for the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The struggle for abating the war threat and curbing the arms race remains, as before, the main trend in our Party's and state's foreign policy activities.

Lenin realized clearly that the future of the revolution in Russia and of the peoples' entire liberation struggle depended in large part on a correct solution of the problem of war and peace.

The very day after the October Revolution was carried out, Soviet power issued the Decree on Peace, which condemned imperialist wars as the "gravest crime against humanity".

Lenin ascribed special significance to the role played by the people's masses in the struggle for peace. In the Decree on Peace, the Soviet state appealed to class-conscious workers in mankind's advanced nations to help the success of the cause of peace by their all-round, resolute and selflessly energetic activities.

Lenin's words that "Socialists have always condemned wars between nations as barbarous and brutal" are timely even now.

Following Lenin's behests,¹ the USSR remains as before an advocate of peace and an opponent of predatory wars. As before, it also advocates disarmament, international detente and settling of disputed questions by peaceful means. The policy of peace and friendship among nations is the concentrated expression of the will of all the Soviet people in international affairs.

Putting in the forefront of international life matters that affect our people's basic interests is a feature of our foreign policy as it has taken shape under Lenin's direct influence. The Soviet Union's indefatigable struggle to curb the arms race and encourage disarmament is the practical expression of this. No other country in the world – and we can declare this outright – has contributed as much to posing and elaborating the disarmament issue as the USSR.

Agreements that restrain some of the trends of the arms race were achieved in the 60s and 70s thanks to the persistent struggle waged by the CPSU and the Soviet state, and in spite of the obstacles piled up by the militarist circles in the West. This course of Soviet foreign policy remains just as principled and consistent today.

The USSR's historic decision to assume the unilateral obligation to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, and its appeal, which has retained its force in full, to the other nuclear powers who haven't yet done so to undertake a similar obligation, as well as the proposals made by the USSR at the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament, held in 1982, and at subsequent UN General Assembly sessions – all these speak clearly of our country's aspiration to save humanity from the threat of nuclear war and to achieve real results in disarmament. The constructive stand taken by the USSR at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, and the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, also testify clearly to the same thing.

The proposal on signing the treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries, which was contained in the Political Declaration of the latest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, is also an initiative of major scale. This proposal is becoming ever more up-to-date in today's conditions. It

would be only natural if the countries, irrespective of whether they belong to military alliances or are neutral or non-aligned, took such obligations upon themselves.

The USSR has made a whole complex of proposals aimed at stopping and turning back the arms race and averting the nuclear threat. They provide for taking such measures as immediately freezing all nuclear arsenals; limiting and substantially reducing strategic arms, radically lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, preventing the militarization of space, and banning and liquidating chemical weapons. These and other measures are realistic and are equitably in keeping with the interests of all countries and the nations' demands and hopes. This also holds true for the Soviet proposal on reaching agreement on definite norms to govern relations between powers that possess nuclear weapons, and make these norms obligatory.

The achievement of the relevant agreements could become the beginning of a resolute turn for the better in the entire international situation. To achieve this goal our country is prepared to cooperate fruitfully with all countries which, on their part, express – and not in word only – an aspiration for acting in the same direction.

• • •

In their international activities the CPSU and the Soviet state use the invaluable gift Lenin handed to us – to learn the necessary lessons from the past, to get our bearings in the very present, and to see the future in its scientifically substantiated revolutionary perspective.

Following Lenin's behests in the field of foreign policy undeviatingly, the USSR, as a great socialist power, realizes in full its responsibility for maintaining and strengthening international security and, in the complicated present-day situation in the world arena, is doing all it can to fulfil the most urgent task for all of humanity – avert the nuclear holocaust, whose threat is growing as a result of the adventurist activities of imperialism's aggressive forces. "This Leninist policy of peace, whose main features at the present historical stage have been defined in the resolutions of the latest CPSU Congresses," said Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "meets the basic interests of the Soviet people and, in actual fact, of other nations of the world. Therefore, we resolutely declare now that we will not retreat one step from that policy."

INTERNATIONAL

GENRI: SPREAD OF SOCIALISM IS NOT SOVIET 'STRIVING FOR HEGEMONY'

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Ernst Genri: "Who Is Striving for Hegemony?"]

[Text] In Washington recently there have been tireless assertions concerning "Soviet hegemonism." It is the subject of animated discussions at the Pentagon and in the State Department, but is discussed with particular dramatism at the White House. Inflammatory articles are published, whole novels are written and terrifying films are made about how Soviet tanks and nuclear bombers will be taking over Europe in a few days, after which they will assault Asia, Africa and, finally, America.

All of this is dramatized, as if in a theater, but with clear political undertones designed to foster fear in the American population. It is assumed or even directly asserted that "Soviet hegemonism" should be considered the major reason for the current anti-Soviet course of the United States, including the decision to place American nuclear rockets in Europe.

Some of the American leaders know about as much about fundamental Soviet ideas and principles as they do about conditions in some solar system millions of light years away from earth. But this, clearly, is not the point.

We do not intend to concern ourselves here with the science fiction now being carried out on the international stage. This would do no good. Still less do we intend to fill in the gaps in the elementary education of the Washington politicians. Nevertheless it is worth saying something in this regard.

Yes, Soviet people do not doubt that sooner or later the entire planet will become socialist. This is no secret. This is the summit of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and the firm faith of the Soviet people in the future, and from which the unshakeable policy of their country is derived. But this will happen not through wars and conquests, but in the course of a logical, inexorable historical process which no one is in a position to stop.

This was stated back in the "Communist Party Manifesto," written by Marx and Engels 136 years ago. It ends with these words. "The proletariat has nothing to lose but its chains. What they can gain is the whole world." The experience of the ensuing 14 decades has confirmed that nations themselves determine their own futures in their own countries, and that sooner or later they are victorious.

Having outlived its time, capitalism will disappear from the whole world, just as the slave owning system and feudal society also disappeared. But a "super power hegemonism" has nothing to do with it. This is not a nuclear-missile process, but a natural social process; it is not Moscow, but life itself that makes such a decision--otherwise it would never happen.

Why should the Soviet Union burst in by force where powerful historical motors are already moving, in accordance with its philosophy?

Why risk the extinction of civilization through nuclear war, if it is precisely peace throughout the world that will lead mankind to socialism eventually?

I know that this is all very difficult for Mr Reagan to comprehend and still harder for him to come to grips with. But the world does not move in accordance with a Hollywood screenplay, and this Hollywood pupil won't become the director of history anyway.

Yes, the number of countries that are already socialist and which are on the way to socialism is growing and will continue to grow. No type of nuclear weapons will either stop this or speed it up. What has happened in recent years in Vietnam, Cuba, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, South Yemen, the People's Republic of Congo, and Afghanistan, and what very recently took place in Nicaragua was not the result of "intervention by Soviet soldiers," but the result of a struggle of the people themselves within these countries. Who is not aware of this?

Of course the Soviet Union assists fraternal countries. When counterrevolutionary interventionists attack a country that is proceeding along the socialist path, and conducts a reign of bloody terror, the USSR will assist it, introducing its forces solely at the request of its government to help in the battle with the interventionists, such as was the case in Afghanistan. The Soviet government likewise officially declares that it will withdraw its units as soon as the intervention ceases.

But above all it is the people of the country itself who decide their own fate. The Soviet Union does not export socialism, and does not desire to do this. It relies upon the same laws of historical development to accomplish it.

Does this mean that a striving for hegemony does not appear anywhere in the contemporary world?

Only the politically blind and deaf could think so. There is hegemony today, it is out in the open and is moving now to the attack. But it does not come from Moscow, but rather from across the ocean.

What does the entire current policy of the White House point to, what is the point of all the recent maneuvers of American militarists, diplomats and millionaires?

First of all, they attest to a burning, unrestrained desire by these forces to subjugate the entire world. Whether or not other countries want this has no

meaning for Washington. To encircle and bring under their control--this is the goal.

Western Europe, the Near East, Central America, areas of the Atlantic, India, and Pacific Oceans are all regions that now find themselves right in the sights of American imperialism, in its political, economic and to a growing extent its military sights.

At the end of 1983 the United States had more than 1,500 military bases and other military facilities on the territories of foreign states. At these bases were more than half a million American military personnel commanding a huge arsenal of weapons, including nuclear weapons. What else is this but a planned, premeditated strategic thrust with the objective of establishing hegemony over the whole world? Can this really be called anything else than humanism with nuclear bombsights?

All of this does not transpire haphazardly, but in accordance with definite and specific decisions adopted by the White House and the National Security Council, i.e. by the highest organs of American imperialism.

This is also behind all the deafening anti-Soviet noise that Reagan has recently been raising. It is completely obvious that he considers the decision to manacle the world with American chains to be the crowning achievement of his career. He talks so much and so frequently about this alleged "Soviet hegemonism" precisely so as to hide what he is up to himself. But you can't hide such things.

This is exactly why such U.S.-dependent countries as England, West Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Spain are now seriously upset. Even the bourgeois politicians of these countries are beginning to understand what hegemony by the United States is threatening their countries with tomorrow.

Even in the United States itself an understanding is growing of who it is that is striving for hegemony and threatening the peace of our planet. Here is a bulletin just received on the TASS teletype. San Francisco: "Nuclear suicide" is what the TRIBUNE newspaper calls Washington's policy on the growing arms race. Such a policy leads to the growth of the nuclear threat which is putting humanity on the verge of extinction. A significant portion of the resources allocated in the United States for military purposes are channeled to the development of new offensive weapons systems, including space systems. New York: "It has been just since the Reagan administration took office that the growing arsenals of nuclear weapons have acquired a more dangerous character," notes the journal NEW WORLD REVIEW. The stationing of American first strike rockets in the countries of Western Europe has greatly increased the risk of engaging in a nuclear conflict.

So before us we have two diametrically opposed political strategies. One is based on a desire to participate in the further development of socialist and progressive states, decisively preserving a stable peace on earth, putting an end to the arms race, and advocating the good neighborly cooperation of all countries with each other. This is the Leninist policy of the peaceful

coexistence of two systems which has become a million times more important in our time for humanity than it was 6 decades ago when the founder of the Soviet state announced it.

The other policy is directed at establishing the world superiority of the capitalist superpower across the ocean, at the risk of a catastrophic nuclear war.

These are the alternatives facing humanity at the present time.

9276
CSO: 1807/170

INTERNATIONAL

ACADEMY DISCUSSES MARXISM-LENINISM, GLOBAL PROBLEMS

Moscow OБSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 1, Jan-Feb 84 pp 202-208

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences V. Los' of the Scientific Council of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences On the Complex Problem "Philosophical and Social Problems of Science and Technology": "Marxism-Leninism and Global Problems"]

[Text] During the past several years, comprehensive studies of a fundamentally new phenomenon--a system of global problems of modernity and individual elements of this system--have developed in the USSR as well as in some other countries.* Some results of the studies and their prospects were discussed at an all-union symposium "Marxism-Leninism and Global Problems of Modernity" (Moscow, 16-17 June 1983). It was organized by the Scientific Council of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences On the Complex Problem "Philosophical and Social Problems of Science and Technology" and the World Economics and International Relations Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Participating in the symposium were more than 250 people, including leading Soviet scientists and specialists as well as guests from Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR.

The symposium discussed the following basic subjects: the philosophic and methodological bases of global problems; the role of science in solving global problems; the socioeconomic context of global processes; the relation of "man-nature" in the system of global problems; and the global problems and future of mankind.**

* See "Global'nyye problemy sovremennosti v sovetskoy nauchnoy literature" [Global Problems of Modernity in Soviet Scientific Literature], Moscow, 1982.

** Some materials of the symposium were published in advance in the collection "Marksizm-leninizm i global'nyye problemy sovremenosti v svete resheniy XXVI s'ezda KPSS. Materialy Vsesoyuznogo simpoziuma" [Marxism-Leninism and Global Problems of Modernity in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Materials of the All-Union Symposium], first and second editions, Moscow, 1982. Also see VOPROSY FILOSOFII, 1983, Nos 4, 5.

"The global problems," V. Zagladin, chairman of the symposium organizing committee and chairman of the section "Global Problems of Scientific and Technical Revolution [NTR]," noted in his opening address, "arose as a result of violation by man of the historically formed links and relations in nature and the development and aggravation of social, technological and sociocultural contradictions within the framework of capitalist society. At the present stage, these contradictions have reached such a scale, depth and keenness that prospects of civilization are to a great degree connected with a positive solution of the entire system of global problems, including the most important and determining one of them--the prevention of a thermonuclear war and preservation of peace.

"The question is of such functioning of society which would make it possible to find material-technical and social means for solving problems on the global scale. If one is to speak of achievements in scientific and technical progress, especially in the long-term, then their future direction will undoubtedly create the prerequisites for technical overcoming of arising difficulties. The absence of social conditions for solving global problems on the world scale is another matter: capitalism with its private ownership principles of development reveals precisely here in a particularly sharp form its insolvency. Of course, the advantages of socialism in this sphere are realized by no means automatically, but through complex dialectics of objective and subjective factors of social progress. At the same time, the new society created by the working class--a class, whose very existence is international and which is capable of accomplishing social liberation of mankind within the framework of the entire earth--has proven its ability of solving global problems."

As noted in a report by Academician Yu. Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, mankind, which has achieved unprecedented heights in the most varied fields of scientific and technical progress, is faced with difficulties in food supply, which is the most important global problem. Great prospects in this respect are provided by biotechnology, which is regarded as one of the determining directions of scientific and technical development in the forthcoming 10-year period in the USSR. Achievements of domestic genetic and cellular engineering and microbiological synthesis create scientific and practical prerequisites for intensifying agricultural production and implementing the Food Program.

Yu. Ovchinnikov and other speakers devoted considerable attention to the energy problem. It has become obvious, as noted in a report presented by Academician M. Styrikovich and Yu. Sinyak, that the new trends in world energy utilization, which emerged in the early seventies, are now being formed as long-term. These trends are reduced, in particular, to shifting to an energy saving policy as well as to replacing oil with other energy resources, first of all, with coal and in some countries with nuclear energy and natural gas.

Academician N. Basov analyzed the prospects of energy requirements and mankind's opportunities. He posed the question on how the positive experience accumulated in natural sciences can turn out to be useful in analyzing the problems of global development. His report stressed the circumstance that a

modern mathematical apparatus, which was developed in natural science and accumulates its theoretical and methodological precepts, is used during studies of global problems. In dwelling in this connection on the tasks and aims of global modelling, the speaker defined them as a search for such a form of organizing human society and its interaction with nature under which it would be possible to avoid crises.

The report presented by Academician D. Gvishiani ("Systemic Character of Global Modelling"), examined the philosophical and methodological bases of global modelling, which appears as one of the effective directions of systemic analysis that uses the data of social, natural and technical sciences for the purpose of revealing the most probable versions of specific realization of socioeconomic processes in historically definite segments of time. Systemic modelling of global processes, which relies on philosophical and methodological principles of managing complex systems, makes it possible to form an integrated picture of interrelations of scientific and technical progress with the development of society.

In analyzing some methodological questions in formation of global economic models, which are oriented toward international cooperation, Academician A. Aganbegyan and A. Granberg discussed the prospects of domestic studies in this field in a report "Modelling of World Economic Relations." It was noted, in particular, that it is expedient to use the experience in modelling world economic processes, its software and accumulated information for stepped up development in modelling situations connected with foreign economic relations of our country with other countries in the world, socialist as well as capitalist and developing ones.

Three basic trends have emerged under conditions of scientific and technical revolution as pointed out by Academician I. Obraztsov in a report "Education on the Threshold of the 21st Century": the increasing gap between the ever increasing complexity of the surrounding world and man's ability to realize it correctly; the revision of education technology (emphasis on formation of the ability of creative thinking and the skill to use new methodological methods, which are necessary for life in the rapidly changing world); and the recognition of the necessity of organizing continuous education. "In this case," the speaker stressed, "under present conditions of intensified confrontation between the two social systems, ideological and political education and development of a firm attitude toward life are of no lesser significance than professional training in preparing a specialist of a new kind."

Probably, never as in our time have so many studies come out in the world which attempt to draw the contours of the foreseeable future. The fact that contemporary bourgeois futurology is experiencing a crisis, but it should not be concluded that it must be ruled out and completely ignored was noted in a report by G. Shakhnazarov "Crisis of Bourgeois Futurologic Conceptions of Global Development." "Futurology" and "Western projections" should be distinguished. Whereas the first lays claim to predictions of a strategic scale (world outlook and ideological elements and emphasis on long-term prospects predominate in it), then the second confines itself to formations of

a tactical character, with practical elements and short-term calculations predominating in it. In this sense (with all conventionality of the given division) there are far less reasons to speak of a crisis of Western projections, than of a crisis of futurology. Moreover, bourgeois studies of the future have many interesting concrete conclusions. The tradition of Marxist-Leninist science precisely lies in critically examining this material and integrating it in our formations. The task of Marxists, of course, is not only in providing a scientifically reasoned criticism of Western futurology. It is necessary that we actively develop a comprehensive conception of the future ourselves by combining the efforts of representatives of social, natural and technical sciences.

In examining the role of information in contemporary society, V. Vinogradov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in a report "Information as a Global Problem" devoted attention to the fact that it is precisely in the field of working out problems of a global scale that the advantages and potentials of social information--its systemic nature, universality, mobility and so forth--are revealed more graphically than anywhere else. Properly organized social information is an important prerequisite of relaxation of international tension, expansion of possibilities for constructive cooperation of states with different social systems and dissemination of the progressive social experience of development.

The responsibility of a scientist was stressed in a report "Global Problems and Humanism" by Academician V. Engel'gardt--this universal directive force, which manifests itself in all of his work: from professional to ethical and social. During the early stages of development of science, the responsibility essentially remained on the conscience of an individual researcher, but in the process of a changed status of science the problem of a scientist's responsibility is becoming to an ever increasing degree a subject of public attention. Positive prospects in development of civilization depend to a considerable extent on how fast a man can learn to think in a new way and overcome a local approach to examining, discussing and looking for solutions to planetary problems.

The solution of the entire system of global problems, as noted in a report by I. Frolov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, "Man and His Future as a Global Problem of Modernity," has the development and liberation of man as its final goal. It is precisely Marxism which for the first time in the history of social thought repudiates the nonhistoric and above-class approach to man's problems by placing these problems on a realistic historical foundation and by organically linking the implementation of the ideals of man's liberation with scientific theory of social development, the revolutionary movement of the proletariat and the struggle for social progress. All global problems are transformed in a new way if this humanistic measuring is extended to them.

Global problems, even at the contemporary level of research, appear as a comprehensive scientific program , which integrates the majority of processes, phenomena and trends functioning in the system of a culture. These problems

stimulate, in particular, the creation on the basis of dialectical and historical materialism a unified science on man, within whose framework the existing dualism of natural scientific and sociological methods will be overcome for good.

"As a result of man's interaction with nature, substantial changes are occurring in the environment," said Y.I. Israel', corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in his report "The USSR Policy in the Field of Environmental Protection and Rational Nature Management." Whereas in the capitalist society there are principal difficulties in overcoming the antagonistic contradictions between society and its living environment, then under conditions of socialism with its public ownership of means of production and natural resources there are exceptionally favorable possibilities for optimizing the interrelationship between man and the biosphere. In its socioecological policy, the USSR has always proceeded from the recognition of the vital importance for all mankind of the problem of protection and rational nature management.

In the past 10 years, it was stressed in a report by Academician V. Sokolov "Man and the Biosphere: the International Aspect," the interest in the problem of interrelationships of society and the biosphere has grown extraordinarily. The speaker revealed the essence of the problem and brought to light the specifics of the socioecological situation under conditions of socialism and capitalism as well as in developing countries. Attention was devoted, in particular, to the necessity of disseminating more actively the Soviet experience in comprehensive solution of problems of environmental protection and rational nature management and to developing international nature protection programs.

"The biosphere," Academician Yu. Kosygin noted in his report, "has emerged in the process of long evolution, whose pinnacle became man." And if in a certain sense mankind was engendered by the biosphere, then the achievements of material and spiritual culture can be regarded in precisely this context, that is to reveal the links of the laws of development of the biosphere and sociocultural processes. The introduction of the concept of a universal law of preservation with its consequences for specific conditions of the biosphere leads, in the opinion of the speaker, to the formation of a notion of unity of the inorganic and organic world.

In the report presented by Academician I. Gerasimov ("Contribution of Constructive Geography to Optimization of the 'Nature-Society-Man' System"), contemporary geography is regarded as a science which should have a leading role in the search for more effective ways of planned transformation and control of the environment in the interests of ensuring further and increasingly successful existence and development of mankind. By the entire course of its preceding development, geographic science was prepared, the report stressed, for work in precisely this direction.

The contemporary period of the history of mankind and the planet as a whole was interpreted by N. Moiseyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the report "Coevolution of Man and the Biosphere (the Cybernetic Aspect)" as a transition to a new state of the biosphere--the noosphere .

This period is characterized by a sharp acceleration of all evolutionary processes. However, the emergence of the technosphere and the growth of anthropogenic loads do not change in a substantial degree, the speaker believes, the fundamental methodological principles which form the basis of any theory of evolution. Today, the question is about selecting those versions of society's development, which are determined by the actions of man and reflect his idea of the goals of social development.

In analyzing the prospects of an anthropogenic change in the global climate, M. Budyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the report "Climate of the Future" examined, in particular, the probability of its warming. The practical significance of possible favorable consequences of this process (rise in the productivity of agricultural crops as a result, for example, of an increase in the vegetation period) as well as possible unfavorable processes (a change in the condition of the river flow, the melting of arctic glaciers and so forth) was discussed. "The study of climatic conditions of the future," the speaker said, "is one of the central problems of contemporary science on the atmosphere."

Efficient functioning of the world economy and eliminating conflicts and contradictions that undermine it, as emphasized by Academician O. Bogomolov in the report "CEMA Countries and Global Problems," are among the most important tasks, whose solution are also of interest to the socialist countries. With the existence on the planet of two opposing social systems and industrially developed and developing countries, the world economy appears as a contradictory but unified system. The socialist community countries are interested in the stability of the world economy and in mutually advantageous economic relations among all states regardless of their social system.

The present difficulties in the functioning of the world economy have a particular effect in relief on the socioeconomic position of developing countries in the Afro-Asian and Latin American regions. A regional approach to the study of global problems, as noted in the report by An. Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, "Global Problems and Africa," make it possible to reveal their new aspects and outline ways for solving them with consideration of the needs of socioeconomic, scientific and technical and sociocultural development of the liberated countries. The inclusion of the liberated states of the African region in the world economy system with their economic and scientific-technical backwardness and acute regional problems (demographic, ecological, raw materials and so forth) makes this region, the speaker believes, the most vulnerable link in the world capitalist reproduction system.

In her report "Capitalist Integration and World Development," M. Maksimova concentrated attention on the two-faced nature of capitalism, which also has an effect on the aggravation of global problems. Characteristic of contemporary capitalism, on the one hand, are a growth of productive forces and a deepening of production socialization processes, which lead to further internationalization, and, on the other hand, the deepening of contradictions that are inherent in this system and constant reproduction of its features such as spontaneity of economic processes, cyclicity of production, development of military-industrial complexes and so forth.

"By their nature, global problems are such," S. Men'shikov stressed in the report "Global Problems and the Future of World Economy," "that their solution can be achieved only over a protracted time interval." The speaker dwelt on the socioeconomic aspects of the problem of the world economy's future, an analysis of which has shown, in particular, the necessity of a more sound and comprehensive study of social and political trends in the development of contemporary society.

The symposium was addressed by researchers from abroad. N. Yakhiel, corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, stressed that man is simultaneously an object as well as a subject in the processes of global scale. In other words, as a result of anthropogenic activity not only global problems are generated, but material and social prerequisites for solving them are created as well. Khr. Marinov and Tsv. Kardashev (People's Republic of Bulgaria) posed the question about the ecological culture of thought, the necessary condition for creating and developing of which, in particular, is the corresponding orientation of education and science. T. Tod (Hungarian People's Republic) spoke about the stepped up mass antiwar and "ecological" movements in the West and T. Klim (GDR) drew attention to the fact that theological interpretation of global problems is being intensified in developed capitalist countries.

A discussion was held on the reports read at the symposium, which was participated in by more than 40 people. Ways for further study of global problems were outlined in the course of the discussion. The necessity was stressed of approaching them as an integrated system of problems, the central, primary and most critical of which is the preservation of peace on earth. It was pointed out that the basis for radical solution of all global problems facing mankind are, in the historical perspective, revolutionary social changes on the planetary scale. At the same time, it is obvious that the keenness and urgency of global scale problems demands a search for compromise ways of their solution under the conditions of opposition of socialism and capitalism. Physical preservation of mankind and its progressive advancement into the future as well can be expected only in the process of unification of efforts of all countries and peoples of the planet.

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INTERNATIONAL

NEW DRA LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, MASS ORGANIZATIONS DESCRIBED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 84 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent V. Baykov from Kabul: "A Correct Path"]

[Excerpt] The law on local organs of authority and control, which was adopted in February at an extraordinary session of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]--the highest organ of state power, has now become an important event in internal political life. It provides for direct election by the population of their representatives to jirgas (councils) of villages, districts, provinces, city districts and cities having no district division. The jirgas, which are traditional here, receive broad authority under the new law. They will supervise in their territory over economic and cultural construction, ensure observance and fulfillment of laws and implement control over the use of land allotments which are distributed in the course of agrarian reform as well as over the use of pastures, water resources, forests and other natural riches. In short, the law means further democratization of state control and expands direct participation by the masses in local government.

Of course, the success of the matter will depend to a great extent on the degree of preparedness of personnel which staff the executive committees of jirgas. Last year, a faculty for workers of local organs of authority was opened at the Social Sciences Institute of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [NDPA]. It graduated its first class.

"During a year of studies," our correspondent was told by Shadel Andewal, a teacher from Jalalabad, "we, the representatives of various provinces, districts and small administrative districts, have mastered the basics of the leading revolutionary theory and the state-legal and administrative disciplines."

Seventy graduates of the faculty are now returning to local areas, and the institute will continue its training of personnel.

At one of the street stands I approached an elderly man who was reading the newspaper (HAQIQAT-E ENQEJAB-E SAWR) item by item. The round felt hat on his head, the homespun jacket and the knapsack held tightly in his hand indicated that he had come from afar. We got to talking. It turned out that peasant Nur Ulla really came from a distant place. He is a native of Marmol Village in the mountains of Balkh Province. What brought him to the capital?

"News of the new law has reached us," he said. "Inhabitants of the village are discussing the news at every corner and argue about it, but do not know anything clearly about it so far. So they decided to send me as the most educated one to Kabul for the purpose of visiting ministries, talking to people and, in a word, finding out the details about the law."

"I earn my livelihood," my companion continued, "by working my plot of land. It was given to me, like to other poor people, by the people's rule. The land ownership document hangs in the most honored place in my home. Before the revolution, half of all inhabitants in our village worked as farm laborers for landowners. We worked by the sweat of our brow, but received next to nothing. Life has changed now. We, the peasants of Marmol Village, fully support the government and believe that the April revolution is on a correct path."

Nur Ulla said further that the counterrevolutionary rabble has tried repeatedly to intimidate peasants. The bandits came down from the mountains at night, forced their way into homes, plundered, burned down the school and fired at activists. But peasants did not yield to enemy threats, they asked the government for arms and organized a self-defense detachment in the village. Even women expressed a wish to be its members. The village was aided by soldiers of the Afghanistan People's Army. They cleared the nearby mountains off bandits by destroying their hornets' nests. It is now peaceful in the village. Its inhabitants are repairing the school and are preparing to begin construction of a hospital.

One can cite many similar examples which testify that the people regard the revolutionary authority with trust and support and defend it.

Voluntary detachments for the defense of revolution are formed in cities and rural areas as well as in many provinces of the country. They are rendering active assistance to military subunits and security forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the struggle against the counterrevolution. The newspapers report that the self-defense detachment, which was formed in Hazani Village in Kunduz Province, has independently eliminated a band which was operating nearby. Twelve bandits were killed in an intense battle and various weapons were seized, including those of American manufacture. Groups of terrorists, which operated in the provinces of Herat, Nangarhar and Takhar, were lately rendered harmless with the assistance from the population.

Trade union, women's and youth organizations are developing their work everywhere. The ranks of the National Fatherland Front [NOF], which unites representatives of various classes and strata, including religious figures, businessmen and merchants who have expressed their support for the revolutionary authority, are expanding.

"Provincial councils of the National Fatherland Front are now functioning in 26 of the country's 29 provinces," I was told by (Salekh Muhammad Zeray), member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the National Fatherland Front. "Fifty-eight district, 12 small administrative district and 20 city councils have been formed!"

The front, which has united all patriotic forces of the country, is successfully solving the tasks aimed at uniting the nation and propagating in the masses of the revolutionary government's policy.

A few days ago, the central press of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has published the draft of the labor law, which was submitted for nationwide discussion. It is another convincing proof that the revolutionary power stands on guard of the workers' interests. "Useful social work is an honorable duty and right of every citizen of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan," the draft says, "and he has the right to freely choose any profession according to his abilities."

The legislative bill establishes the length of the workweek, forbids the use of female labor in heavy work, legalizes paid annual leave for all workers and confirms their right to social security.

The bill is now being widely discussed in the press and in labor collectives. Such a discussion was also held in the city trolley bus park in Kabul.

"We, the workers, express our deep gratitude to the party and the government," said mechanic Khaki Shah on mounting the speaker's rostrum. "In the past, a working man was only an object of exploitation and nobody thought about improving the conditions of his labor. The people now understand that they are masters of their destiny."

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INTERNATIONAL

REVIEW OF BOOK ON POLISH EVENTS NOTES INTERNAL, EXTERNAL CAUSES

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 13, 23-29 Mar 84 p 16

[Article by K. Aleksandrov: "A Tale of the 'Polish Crisis'"]

[Text] The documentary sketch of Vadim Trubnikov, "The Failure of Operation Polonia," is one of the first attempts at a serious analysis of the dramatic events in Poland in 1980-1981. The author is a candidate in philosophical sciences and a journalist who for some time now has been studying the socio-economic and political problems of the Polish Peoples Republic.

V. Trubnikov bases his story on documents of the Unified Polish Workers Party (PORP), materials from the archives of the Polish counterrevolution, press accounts, and documents that have become famous from the subversive centers of Washington and NATO. The personal impressions of the author from trips to Poland, and his arguments and discussions with Polish comrades significantly enrich his account.

This book by V. Trubnikov convincingly shows that the events in Poland in 1980-1981 were to a large extent the result of a meticulously planned, large-scale subversive operation. However, the author avoids a simplified approach to the problem, and considers the widely held opinion that practically the single reason for the crisis in Poland was the widespread and coordinated action by imperialism to destabilize the situation in the country to be one-sided. He is also categorically opposed to the opposite point of view, which attributes the entire matter to mistakes and conflicts in the socio-economic policies of the former Polish leadership. "The role of instigator," writes V. Trubnikov, "cannot be attributed to one or the other of these factors; they cannot be considered apart from their organic connection."

In analyzing these factors the author calls attention to the huge successes of the Polish Peoples Republic. As recently as 3 decades ago Poland was an agrarian country, and now it has become one of the 10 leading industrial countries of the world. This was accompanied by a head spinning growth rate of the living standards of the population.

The author attentively reviews the reasons why this externally blinding success became the source for serious failures which became evident by the end of the 1970's, when the growth rate of Poland's national income fell by a

factor of eight. He notes the fundamental errors in the economic strategy of the previous Polish leadership, which adopted a course of "accelerated development" through the mass procurement of technology in capitalist countries.

These attempts to achieve a high standard of welfare by a "short cut," without the corresponding restructuring of the economic mechanism, and ignoring the objective laws of socialism caused the country to enter a period of economic decline accompanied by increasing social tensions. National power became as if a hostage to two forces that are the enemies of socialism: internal counter-revolution and international imperialism, which had tied Poland up in a web of financial obligations.

When in June 1980, acting on the pressing demands of Western banks, the government announced price increases on a number of food products, this caused a serious split between a majority of the workers and the national power. At the same time a mechanism was set in motion that had been included in an American plan for destabilizing the Polish situation, known under the code name of "Operation Polonia." Small counterrevolutionary groups began their demonstrations against the socialist state in the form of multiple strikes.

V. Trubnikov adduces facts that controvert the legend of the "spontaneous" nature of these demonstrations. He cites in part an interview at this time with one of the counterrevolutionary leaders, J. (Kuronja), in which he calls the chairman of "Solidarity," L. Walesa, his "lieutenant."

"The great majority of those who chose to express their social commitment in 'Solidarity,'" Vadim Trubnikov writes, "were honest people, workers and intellectuals, believers and atheists, nonparty members, members of PORN and of other associated parties. At the beginning they saw in Solidarity a force that would be able to assist the party to overcome mistakes and misrepresentations." But this naive faith did not last long. Once the antisocialist, antiworker directions in the activities of Solidarity surfaced, a mass exodus began of the deceived and those who deceived themselves. Once they comprehended that time was working against them, the counterrevolutionaries hastened with their preparations for a coup. The decisive measures of the Polish government put an end to this adventurism.

The unconditional defeat of the counterrevolutionaries is explained by the author by the fact that by the end of 1981 a situation had evolved in Poland in which the enemies of socialism had lost to a significant degree the support of the workers. This left open the opportunity to use the forces of the revolutionary government for the defense of socialism, for the suppression of the counterrevolutionary leaders.

The documentary sketch of Vadim Trubnikov, "The Failure of Operation Polonia" offers answers to many critical questions regarding the sources, causes and motivating forces of the Polish crisis, and illuminates many of the changes of this dramatic period. But as the author himself justly points out, "the theme touched on in this book awaits new and more substantial research."

INTERNATIONAL

DIMITROV TRIAL LINKED TO 'REPRESSION' OF COMMUNISTS TODAY

[Editorial Report] Moscow ZNAMYA in Russian No 2, February 1984 publishes on pages 193-198 a 3,000-word article by Ernst Genri under the rubric "Pages of History" headlined "Georgiy Dimitrov and 1984." The article recalls the trial of Bulgarian communist leader Georgiy Dimitrov in 1933 in Leipzig, Germany in connection with the Reichstag fire. Genri compares Dimitrov's experience with "bloody repressions against communists and antifascists" now going on in "several capitalist countries--Chile, El Salvador, Turkey, Iran, Uruguay, Ecuador, South Africa and others." He recalls that Dimitrov rejected any connection with an early "'leftist' calling himself a communist" whom Dimitrov called "not a communist, not an anarchist [but] a weapon misused by the fascists." By the same token, Genri writes, "In our days it is widely known that such so-called 'leftist' organizations--pseudorevolutionary organizations like the Italian 'Red Brigades' or the West German 'Red Army Faction,' which let themselves be used in the adventures of international terrorism--play a definite role in the terrorist provocations of the anti-Soviet conspirators... 'ultraleftists' in various countries...are the ones who are 'misused' by the terrorists of the right and those beyond the ocean. The CIA eclipses the Gestapo in its activities." Finally, Genri recalls Dimitrov's call for a united front of socialists and communists against fascism and compares this with the present-day cooperation of Western social democrats with communists and "progressive democrats" in the "all-people antiwar movement."

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NATIONAL

BOGOLYUBOV MEETS WITH ELECTORATE

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 22 Feb 84 pp 1,3

[KIRTAG Report: "K. M. Bogolyubov Meets With Voters--The Party's Plans Are the People's Plans"]

[Text] The 20 February election meeting in Przhval'sk turned into a vivid demonstration of the unity of the party and the people and of the workers' fidelity to the general line of the CPSU. It was a meeting between the voters of the Issyk-Kul'sk election district No. 716 for elections to the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet with the candidate to be deputy for this district, the member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the General Department of the CPSU Central Committee Klavdiy Mikhailovich Bogolyubov.

Seated in the presidium of the meeting are a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya T. U. Usabaliyev, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kirghiz SSR A. Duysheyev, the leaders of Issyk-Kul'sk Oblast, Party, war, and labor veterans, and advanced production workers.

The meeting was opened by the First Secretary of the Issyk-Kul'sk obkom A. M. Masalyayev.

With great enthusiasm the meeting's participants elected an honorary presidium consisting of the politburo of the CPSU Central Committee led by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee comrade K. U. Chernenko.

The life of K. M. Bogolyubov and his labor and public activities were described by U. Moldokunova--the fiduciary of the candidate for deputyship and a milkmaid on the kolkhoz imeni the 50th anniversary of the USSR in Tyupskiy Rayon. She called upon the voters of the district to express their full support for the indestructable block of communists and non-party members with a unanimous vote on election day.

"The communists of Priissykul'ye, like all Soviet people," the Hero of Socialist Labor T. A. Dovgal', a milkmaid on the kolkhoz "1 May" in Ak-Suyskiy Rayon, stated in her address, "unanimously approved the decisions of the special February plenum of the CPSU Central Committee which confirmed the

continuity and consistency of the domestic and foreign policies of our party and its loyalty to Lenin's course. The speech at the plenum by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee comrade K. U. Chernenko is a document of great political and mobilizing significance. The Party's call to strengthen the positive changes which have been occurring in the country's social and economic development and to strengthen discipline and organization at every workplace has found an ardent response among the workers, kolkhoz workers, and intelligentsia of the oblast. We are striving with practical deeds to strengthen our determination to continue to follow along the path indicated by the party. The collective of our milk farm has adopted increased socialist commitments, and has joined in the nation-wide movement for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and an additional decrease in output costs. I personally have given my word to fulfill my quarterly milk plan by election day to the USSR Supreme Soviet."

Zh. Utorov, a People's Teacher of the USSR and the director of the Tortkul'skaya secondary school in Tonskiy Rayon said the following at the meeting: "Our native Priisykkul'ye serves as a graphic and convincing example of the fact that year after year our Soviet land is becoming more beautiful and richer. New plants and factories, clubs and schools, and residential building complexes are being built. Our native villages have become more beautiful. And when people of labor are aware of the party's and the government's constant concern for them they work with inspiration. We see in this heart-warming transformation of our native region and of our entire multinational socialist fatherland how the bold plans of our native Communist Party are being consistently and unswervingly embodied in reality. The Special February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee unanimously elected the distinguished party and state leader Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to be General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. K. U. Chernenko mapped out the ways to continue to accomplish the tasks which had been defined by the 26th Party Congress and by the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, while the Special February Plenum worked out a concrete program of action for every Soviet person. The decisions of the Plenum are inspiring us to new achievements.

The speaker noted that it was considerably owing to the efforts of the oblast's deputy, comrade K. M. Bogolyubov, that during the past five years dozens of new construction projects had been completed in the oblast, the economies of its kolkhozes and sovkhozes had become stronger, and the oblast's industrial enterprises and organizations had begun to operate more efficiently. In electing Klavdiy Mikhailovich to the USSR Supreme Soviet five years ago the oblast's workers gave him many instructions, and it can now be noted with satisfaction that they have been successfully carried out. We see in this the democratic nature of our Soviet system. Now we have again made Klavdiy Mikhailovich a candidate for the country's highest agency of state power. The workers of the oblast know comrade Bogolyubov very well as a major party worker, a person who is sensitive and attentive to people, and as a communist of boundless devotion to our Leninist party and of unshakable ideological conviction who has been wholly and utterly giving his strength, knowledge, and experience to the great cause of communist construction. On

4 March, on Election Day, we shall again, as we did five years ago, give our votes to this worthy son of our party and people.

Those who delivered speeches--the first secretary of the Issyk-Kul'skiy party raykom E. Duysheyev, the captain of a motor ship of the Issyk-Kul'skoye steamship company V. I. Demyunyenko, the first secretary of the Przhval'sk party gorkom V. I. Orlov, the first secretary of the Issyk-Kul'sk Komsomol obkom T. U. Toktosunov, the chairmen of the Tyupskiy Rayispolkom M. K. Estebesov, and the head doctor of the Dzheti-Oguzkiy Rayon hygiene and epidemiology station Kh. R. Zavazniyeva—spoke about their unanimous support for the domestic and foreign policies of our party and of their full approval of the decisions of the Special Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and took note of the great changes which had occurred since the elections in the life of the country, the republic, the oblast, and of every workers collective. Everywhere a mass socialist competition has developed for an over fulfillment of the assignments of the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

At the same time, it was noted that not all reserves had been put into action yet. In order to make full use of existing possibilities and to successfully reach the boundaries which have been marked out a large amount of organizational and ideological political work is being carried out to strengthen party, state, and labor discipline and to increase the responsibility of cadres for their work.

The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgiziya T. U. Usualiyev delivered an address at the pre-election meeting of voters.

K. M. Bogolyubov, who was warmly greeted by those present, gave a speech. Today's meeting, he said, is taking place during days when the pain of a grave loss has not yet subsided—the distinguished leader of the CPSU and of the Soviet government Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has departed from life. During this difficult time there has been an especially convincing demonstration of the monolithic unity of the party and people, of the solidarity of our communists and of the entire Soviet people around our Leninist Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo and of a determination to follow the tried and true course of the party's policy.

The party and people were pleased by the decision of the Special February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to elect Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade K. U. Chernenko is well known in our country and abroad and in our party and in the international communist movement as a talented organizer of the masses, a passionate propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas, and a staunch fighter for the practical realization of our party's line.

In his speech at the Plenum comrade K. U. Chernenko posed the basic tasks for the near future and emphasized that the party will continue to steadfastly follow its chosen path—the path of communist construction and of peace. Its connection with the masses, the civic activeness of our millions of workers and their proprietary approach to their work and to the problems of social

life has always been, is, and will always be the most important source of the party's strength.

After expressing his profound thanks and heartfelt gratitude for having been made a candidate for a deputyship in the highest agency of our country's state power, K. M. Bogolyubov informed his voters of the fulfillment of the instructions from the workers of Priissikyl'ye which he had received as their representative to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tenth Convocation. Thus, intensive reconstruction work is being performed on the motor vehicle road around Lake Issyk-Kul'. More than 14.5 million rubles have already been spent for this purpose. A shop for the production of consumer goods has been built and put into operation at the Przheval'sk Electrical Engineering Plant; buildings for a garment factory and a House of Amenities have been built; a branch of the Frunze Construction Tekhnikum has been opened in the city of Rybach'ye and the instructional complex and dormitory are now being built. Assistance was provided in speeding up the construction of the Przheval'sk House Construction Combine, of a hospital complex in the village of Tyeplokluchenske, a House of Culture in the village of Tyup, a movie theater in the village of Pokrovka, and other objects; funds were allotted for the construction this year of a production building at the Kadzhi-Sayskiy Electrical Engineering Plant. Effective work was done in allocating additional funds for equipment, especially agricultural equipment, and in allocating supplies of various kinds of materials. The Drama Theater in which our meeting is taking place, the speaker said, is also a result of the fulfillment of the voters' instructions. Quite a bit has been done, but even more will have to be done through our joint efforts for the further social and economic development of Priisykul'ye.

Analyzing the results of the development of the country's economy during the time which has past since the previous elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, K. M. Bogolyubov emphasized that these were years of persistently inspired labor, creative searches, and great efforts to accomplish the tasks put forward by the 25th and 26th Party Congresses and by the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The dimensions of the social production increased, its efficiency rose, and there has been a substantial increase in fixed productive capital.

There are great achievements in the realization of the Food Program. The material and technical base of the country's agro-industrial complex is being strengthened. Compared to the previous five year period, the average annual amount of agricultural output has increased by four percent. Last year important increases in the gross harvest of sugar beet and potatoes were achieved, more feed was stored, the grain harvest grew, and there were increases in the procurements of livestock and poultry and milk and eggs.

There has been a substantial rise in the standard of living of the people. Year after year the production of consumer goods increases. The real income of Soviet people is growing in a stable manner. Housing construction is being carried out in the country on a enormous scale. During the years 1979-1983 house-warmings were celebrated by almost 50 million Soviet people, or practically every fifth citizen of the country of soviets. The constant and

inflexible growth of the standard of living of our people is a law of our society. The party is piously carrying out its chief task--to place at the center of all of its work concern for the interests of the people and for their well-being.

In the economic development of the country the party is maintaining a course aimed at a constant improvement of production efficiency and of the quality of work. An important mobilizing role has been played in this by the November (1982) and the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade K. U. Chernenko devoted his special attention to this matter in his speech at the February Plenum of the Central Committee. A continuous growth in labor productivity, the mobilization of reserves and possibilities for increasing the production of output with minimum expenditures, an improvement of the economic mechanism, and a strengthening of the regimen of economy--these are the chief paths for the development of the Soviet economy at the present time.

Beginning with this year an economic experiment will be conducted in five branches of the country's industry to expand the rights of enterprises and increase their responsibility for their work results. In other words, what is involved is a sharp improvement of the economic operations of enterprises and branches. The chief goal of the experiment is to ensure a combination of the cost accounting independence and responsibility of enterprises on the basis of an improvement of planning, a strengthening of centralized management in combination with the development of democratic principles in the leadership of the economy, an increased role for labor collectives, and an acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

This will make it possible to enter in the 12th Five Year Plan with a well-organized economic apparatus which will make it possible to make fuller use of the potentialities of our economy. A number of enterprises of Issyk-Kul' Oblast are also participating in the experiment. It is important that the oblast's labor collectives organize their work in a practical, creative, and economically competent manner within the framework defined by the experiment. It is always difficult to lay a new road, and for this reason there has to be a careful analysis of what is yielded by the work in the new manner in order to subsequently draw correct and well-considered conclusions and to correctly determine what should be taken up for the future.

K. M. Bogolyubov further noted that economies of all of the union republics, including the Kirghiz SSR were developing successfully. This is vital evidence of the party's concern for the development of our national republics, and it is a result of the implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy.

Issyk-Kul' Oblast is developing at good rates, increasing the production of industrial and agricultural output year after year. During three years of the 11th Five Year Plan industrial production increased by 15.7 percent, and 8 million rubles worth of above-plan output was sold. Labor productivity increased by 12.8 percent, which was in excess of the assignment. And the capital investments allocated for the construction of the Issyk-Kul'-Chuskiy territorial production complex are being successfully utilized.

Good work was done during these years by the collectives of the Issyk-Kul' Production Association of Electrical Engineering Plants imeni the 60th Anniversary of the USSR, of the Przhaval'skiy Cotton Products Plant and production instruction enterprise, the Balykchinskiy fruit and wine sovkhoz combine, the Cholpon Atinskiy milk combine, and other enterprises and organizations.

Inspired work was done by the Hero of Socialist Labor A. Mambetaliyev, a driver at the Rybachinskoye division of "Avtovneshtrans," by the lathe operator T. M. Chaplinskiy at the shipbuilding and ship repair plant, by V. F. Loboda, a driller in a hydrogeological crew, by V. L. Korotan, a driver at the Issyk-Kul'sk motor vehicle base, by V. M. Bukin, a typesetter at the oblast printing establishment, by B. Borukchiyev, a worker at the instructional production enterprise, and by many, many others.

The agricultural workers of Priissikul'ye successfully fulfilled their plans for the three years of the five year plan for the procurement and sale to the state of almost all types of agricultural output. In addition to the assignment, a substantial amount of potatoes, vegetables, eggs, milk, and wool was produced. In 1983 149 million rubles worth of gross output was produced on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes or an average of 3,520 rubles per worker, which is 109.7 percent of the average annual indicator during the 10th Five Year Plan. The greatest contribution to increasing the production and procurements of field and animal husbandry output was made by the farms of Tyupskiy and Issyk-Kyl'skiy Rayons.

There was a substantial increase in equipment supplies for the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. During the 10th Five Year Plan more than 1,000 new tractors were received, more than 500 grain combines, and around 1,000 trucks and other agricultural equipment. High production indicators are obtained on those farms of the oblast in which effective use is made of the land and on which there is a persistent introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological progress and advanced experience and of progressive forms of the organization of payment for labor. Under all kinds of weather conditions high and stable harvests and the productivity of animals are achieved on the kolkhozes imeni the 50th anniversary of the USSR and "Pobeda" Tyupskiy, "Kommunizm," and "Alma-Too," Dzhety-Oguzkiy, imeni "Karl Marx," Tonskiy, the kolkhoz imeni Kalinin, the sovkhoz "Uryukty," Issyk-Kul'skiy, the kolkhoz "Zarya Kommunizma," and Ak-Suyskiy Rayons.

Good success was achieved last year by our grain farmers who harvested 35.5 quintals of grain per hectare. Every third farm in Priissikul'ye obtained more than 40 quintals of grain per hectare. Especially good grain harvests were gotten by the links of U. Shergaziyev from the kolkhoz imeni Kuygyshev in Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon, K. Omruchiyeva from the "Uryuti" sovkhoz in Issyk-Kul'skiy Rayon, M. Alferova from the kolkhoz "Tekhnikum" in Tyupskiy Rayon, and D. Ilyazov from the kolkhoz imeni the 22nd Party Congress in Tonskiy Rayon.

For the first time in many years the oblast fulfilled its plan for grazing capital and increased its productivity, and exceeded the milk yield for fodder.

capital by 2,500 kilograms. The names of the milkmaids A. Solpuchevoy, K. Moldomutova and Ch. Baytoryeva from Dzhety-Oguzskiy Rayon, of the Hero of Socialist Labor T. A. Dovgal', B. Kembaeva, and O. I. Shirina from Ak-Suyskiy Rayon are well known.

Last year 885 shepherds obtained 100 lambs from every 100 ewes, while 66 of them stably obtained more than 140 lambs. The valuable initiative of the senior shepherd from the kolkhoz imeni the 22nd Party Congress in Tonskiy Rayon, the Hero of Socialist Labor and laureate of the State Prize of the USSR Tashtanbeka Akmatova in creating enlarged shepherds' teams is well known beyond the borders of our oblast. This progressive work method was seized upon by the young shepherd of the sovkhoz imeni the 50th Anniversary of the Komsomol of Kirghiziya T. Sultanov. Working on a single schedule order, these teams have achieved indicators which substantially exceed the results of other sheep breeders.

Record results were achieved by the shepherds I. Dusheyev, K. Namazaliyev, S. Imanaliyev, T. Sydykbekov, the Hero of Socialist Labor Zh. Tynayev, and many others who obtained from 160-180 lambs from every 100 ewes. In a word, there are people whose examples to follow.

In the oblast 15 enterprise, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, more than 240 shops, sectors, teams, and departments, and 420 links completed their plans for the three years of the five year plan ahead of schedule, and nine shock workers and innovators fulfilled their five year planning assignments.

Recently the results were totalled up for the All-Union Socialist Competition in 1983. It can be noted with great satisfaction that the Orgochorskiy experimental station for sheep breeding imeni the 60th Anniversary of the USSR and the Sary-Dzhazskiy geological expedition were awarded Red Challenge Banners of the CPSU Central Committee USSR Council of Ministers AUCCCU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The positive tendencies which have occurred in the economy are directly connected by the Soviet people with the course which has been adopted by the party aimed at improving the party leadership of the economy and the system of economic operations, and at tightening organization and strengthening discipline. But that which has been achieved should not be overestimated. A great deal of work will have to be done in the remaining five years in order to eliminate the lagging which has been permitted, to eliminate shortfalls, and to consolidate positive tendencies. This was precisely the subject of discussion at the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. As was noted at it we are not only obliged to fulfill the strenuous plans for 1984, but also to seek every possibility and reserve for overfulfilling them. And reserves do exist, considerable ones. Certain industrial enterprises, construction and transportation organizations, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast have permitted a lagging behind the assignments of the five year plan and operate in an unrhythmic manner. In 1983 three industrial enterprises did not fulfill their plans for output sales and individual collectives did not meet their contract commitments. A number of enterprises

resorted to amending their plans and did not achieve their established assignments for production growth rates.

Not all of the possibilities for developing agricultural production are being used. Every year every second or third farm obtains a per-hectare yield which is lower than the average oblast one. In 1983 14 kolkhozes and sovkhozes did not meet their plans for selling livestock and poultry to the state, 13 did not meet their plans for selling milk, and on a number of farms livestock productivity is still low. We have a right to ask why it is that alongside advanced farms there exist on the same soil and with the same climatic conditions kolkhozes and sovkhozes which have low work indicators?

K. M. Bogolyubov emphasized that at the December (1983) and at the Special February Central Committee Plenum the task was posed of achieving an above-plan increase in labor productivity of one percent and an additional decrease in output costs of .5 percent. What does this mean for the whole of Issyk-Kul Oblast? In industry alone this would mean the production of 1.6 million rubles worth of output, and a decrease in costs equal to a decrease in outlays of 700,000 rubles. One of the effective ways of fulfilling the task which has been advanced by the party is to see to it that there is strict organization at all sectors, a high level of labor discipline, and the eradication of laxness and disorderliness. The extensive introduction of cost accounting and of team forms of the organization and payment of labor is an important lever for increasing the work efficiency of labor collectives.

The new agencies for the management of the agro-industrial complex, especially the rayon agro-industrial associations require unremitting attention. It is important to keep in mind that the rayon agro-industrial association is the chief element in the system of the management of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of the enterprises connected with them. The rayon agro-industrial associations are taking their first steps and they need to be helped; they do not need to be replaced, and they do not need tutelage, but they need help in word and in deed. The role of the party raykoms is especially great here. The strengthening of the new agencies of management, the gaining of authority by them and their acquisition of new power--this is our guarantee of the successful development of agriculture.

It is the paramount duty of oblast party and government agencies to consolidate the positive results of last year and to more persistently increase the use of the potential which has been created in agriculture and to increase the yield from the agro-industrial complex.

The workers of Issyk-Kul Oblast, K. M. Bogolyubov continued, have adopted high commitments for 1984 and have worked out counter-plans. Their fulfillment will make it possible for the workers of Priissyykul'ye to make an important contribution to the realization of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan and to provide a worthy reception for the 60th anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR and for the Communist Party of Kirghiziya.

Quite a few valuable proposals have been made, K. M. Bogolyubov continued, in the voters' speeches at today's meeting. And it is the chief task of our

meeting to attentively listen to all of the voters' instructions and accept them for absolute fulfillment.

In his speech at the February (1984) Central Committee Plenum comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized that any elective post in our party is a responsible post. Election to a party committee has to be regarded as a kind of credit of trust which is given by the members of the party to their comrades. And this trust has to be justified by self-sacrificing labor. Today, on the eve of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet this demanding instruction is being given by the party to those communists whose candidacies for deputyships have been put forward and who will join the highest agency of state power. We are obliged to accept this instruction from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee for absolute fulfillment.

There is taking place in our country a constant process of the perfecting of our political system, and an expansion of socialist democracy: genuine real democracy permeates our entire life. Every citizen has the right to fully and freely express his ideas, feelings, and hopes. And that which has been expressed here by the voters, their requests, their proposals, and their instructions to their deputies—all of this is a manifestation of socialist democracy.

The expansion and deepening of socialist democracy obtains a vivid expression in the formation and activities of the Soviets of People's Deputies which comprise the political foundation of the USSR. The supreme agency of state power—the USSR Supreme Soviet—constantly keeps the key issues of communist construction in its field of vision and directs the efforts of state agencies toward the realization of party policy. There have been nine sessions. Meetings of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet have been systematically held, and its permanent commissions have been in active operation. Meetings of the latter have considered the important issues of state, economic, and cultural construction. Reports by the leaders of organizations, including ministers, have been regularly heard.

A large amount of legislative work has been performed. The work of bringing the present legislation in effect into correspondence with the USSR Constitution has been practically completed. The rights of citizenship have been received by the Principles of Housing Law which are, in essence, the country's first comprehensive legislation regulating housing relations.

The legislative activities of the Supreme Soviet are organized on a profoundly democratic basis. As a rule, all draft legislation is worked out either by permanent commissions, or with their active participation. It is becoming a rule to put the most important draft bills up for public discussion. The public discussion of the draft Law on Labor Collectives and Their Increased Role in the Management of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations is a vivid example of the profoundly democratic preparation of draft bills. More than 110 million Soviet people participated in this discussion. Overall, 130,000 proposals and comments were received on this draft legislation, and many of them were taken into consideration. Today a discussion of draft

legislation for a school reform is taking place throughout the country with equal activeness and interest.

The years which have passed since the last elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, K. M. Bogolyubov continued, were marked by purposeful and consistent efforts by the CPSU and the Soviet state to realize the foreign policy program which was advanced by the 25th CPSU Congress. All of our affairs--those of today and those of tomorrow--have to be conducted by us with regard to the international situation. It is now marked with serious difficulties. The main culprit for the growth of international tensions is the present United States Administration and its NATO allies.

Speaking about the situation which has developed in the world, comrade K. U. Chernenko said at the February Plenum that it is difficult and strained. Under these conditions our party is conducting and will continue to tirelessly conduct the course which was worked out by the 26th Congress and by the subsequent Central Committee Plenums--a course aimed at saving the peoples from nuclear war which accords with the hopes of the peoples of our country and all of the peoples of the world. It is essential to increase the might of the countries of the socialist commonwealth, to strengthen its solidarity with the peoples who have thrown off the exploitative yoke of capitalism and have embarked upon the path of independent development, and to steadfastly pursue a Leninist policy of peace.

With respect to the capitalist countries we have a clear policy: the implementation of the Leninist principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. But we see the threat of militarism and of reckless adventurism in the foreign policy of individual large countries and we say to them: we are against military superiority, for peace negotiations, and for parity in arms. We are strengthening the defense capacity of our country and we state that we have sufficient means to cool off the hot heads of belligerent adventurists.

The situation in the world as a whole depends to a large extent upon how relations between the two powers--the USSR and the United States--develop. While the Soviet Union acts in deed as a genuine supporter of peace and of peaceful initiatives, the United States, on the contrary, has displayed itself in military adventures and has turned into a hotbed of militarism. The Geneva negotiations were broken off since the United States, grossly violating the terms of the negotiations, began to place missiles in Western European countries. Attempting to act from a position of strength, the Americans hoped to intimidate the USSR and to compel the Soviet Union to make concessions.

The negotiations between the USSR and the United States in Geneva on the reduction and limitation of medium range nuclear weapons are of especial interest. During the time which has passed since the end of the Geneva negotiations a great deal of material has been published in the West in which the history of the negotiations and the reasons for their breakdown is analyzed. "Regrets" are even expressed about what happened. Quite a bit is said about the readiness of the United States to again sit down at the

negotiations table and to continue to work out an agreement without waiting until the United States places all of its 572 new missiles in Europe. At the same time, our opponents openly speak about the advantage which the United States has allegedly gained by putting its "Pershing-2" anti-satellite missiles in Europe.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy program is clearly and precisely set forth in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee comrade K. U. Chernenko at the February Plenum of the Central Committee, and in the speeches of the Politburo members comrades A. A. Gromyko and B. V. Nastinov. It has taken on concrete features in the talks by USSR leaders with visiting heads of foreign states, governments, and parties. The USSR places the prevention of war and, above all, of a nuclear war at the center of its foreign policy. The Warsaw Pact countries have made proposals to cleanse Europe of nuclear weapons—both medium-range and tactical ones—and about the reduction of conventional arms and the elimination of chemical weapons. Our position with respect to negotiations with the United States has been clearly formulated by the party and government. We are for a decrease in armaments, and for negotiations with the United States, but on the condition that the United States removes its missiles from Europe.

Our communists, and the entire Soviet people are convinced that in the end common sense will get the upper hand and that there will be no nuclear catastrophe. However, peace has to be struggled for. Struggled for by strengthening the defense capacity of our country. By increasing its economic strength, and by fulfilling and overfulfilling its economic plans. It was emphasized at the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that as a result of the sharply exacerbated international situation which has been caused by aggressive imperialist circles the absolute fulfillment of the state plan is becoming not only the responsibility but also the patriotic duty of every Soviet person, of every labor collective, and of every patriotic and public organization.

During the course of the election campaign, the candidate said in conclusion, citizens of the Soviet Union have been demonstrating a high level of political activeness. They have been making many valuable suggestions in their instructions which are aimed at a further improvement of the many-sided activities of our Soviets and at increasing the effectiveness. Soviet people are striving to mark election day with new successes in the socialist competition for an advanced fulfillment of the commitments of the 4th year of the 5-year plan. There can be no doubt that the forthcoming elections will again powerfully demonstrate the indestructible unity of our party and people and the monolithic nature of the block of communists and non-party members. This unity is the source of the strength and invincibility of our system and of our great cause.

The participants in the meeting gave instructions to the candidate for the deputyship, and called upon the district's voters to give their vote on election day for the candidates of the indestructible block of communists and non-party members.

REGIONAL

GROSSU ADDRESSES MOLDAVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 2 Mar 84 pp 3-4

[Abridged report by S. K. Grossu, CP of Moldavia Central Committee first secretary, at the 29 Feb 1984 CP of Moldavia Central Committee Plenum: "The Party's Course Leads to New Accomplishments"]

[Text] Comrades:

The Communist Party and the entire Soviet people deeply reacted to the heavy loss--the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. An outstanding Leninist-type leader, a zealous patriot and a tireless fighter for peace and communism who made a substantial contribution to the collective activities of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo and who dedicated his entire strength, knowledge and tremendous practical experience to the implementation of the party's policy and to strengthening the economic and defense might of our homeland, passed away.

By paying due respect to the bright memory of this person, who dedicated himself entirely to the building of communism, the working people in the country are rallying even more closely around the CPSU, their tried collective leader and wise guide and organizer. The people trust their party which is leading them along the Leninist path and, whatever the trials, remains on the level of its historical mission. They are convinced that the party will continue persistently to struggle for the implementation of the constructive program formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The extraordinary February CPSU Central Committee Plenum unanimously elected Comrade K. U. Chernenko--an outstanding leader of the communist party and the Soviet state, closest fellow worker of L. I. Brezhnev and Yu. V. Andropov, a consistent Marxist-Leninist with rich experience in political, ideological-theoretical and organizational work, a person who made a great contribution to the formulation and implementation of the Leninist general line of the CPSU and to the comprehensive and fruitful activities of its Central Committee, party Central Committee general secretary.

It was noted at the plenum that Konstantin Ustinovich has rich practical experience and has exceptional abilities and the skill to ensure collectivistic methods of party work. His characteristic features are high exigency toward cadres combined with a well-wishing attitude toward them, reliance on the initiative and experience of the working people and ability to inspire

the people with his energy and to unite the comrades for joint work and an innovative attitude toward all projects.

The party members and all working people in our republic welcomed with complete approval the election of Comrade K. U. Chernenko to the position of CPSU Central Committee general secretary and his speech at the plenum. Deeply aware of the fact that the best support of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the specific program for action contained in this speech is the implementation of production plans and assignments, the republic's workers, peasants and intelligentsia assure the party's Central Committee that they will mark the fourth year of the five-year plan with increased economic management efficiency and new accomplishments in building communism.

The importance of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum is exceptionally great, the speaker went on to say. In his meaningful and substantiated speech, Comrade K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, profoundly described the topical tasks of our party's internal and foreign political development, defined the specific ways of their implementation and formulated important requirements on upgrading the levels of organizational and political work and strengthening state, performing and labor discipline. Running through his entire speech was the thought of the increasing importance of the leading role of the CPSU in the life of the Soviet people, the unwavering nature of its political line and its course of further advancement of developed socialism, enhancing the well-being of the Soviet people and strengthening the economic and defense might of the country.

In order successfully to implement its vanguard leading role, the CPSU is steadily improving the ways and means of party management of economic and social processes. One of the most important elements of the Leninist work-style and methods is, as was reemphasized at the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the clear demarcation between the functions of party committees and the tasks of state and economic organs and the elimination of duplication in their work.

It was pointed out at the 12th CP of Moldavia Central Committee Plenum that some members of soviets, ministries and enterprises fail to display the necessary independence and shift or try to shift to the party organs problems which they must resolve themselves. Let us point out that in our practice a number of opposite cases occur in which party gorkoms and raykoms by themselves assume the resolving of topical problems which are within the competence of economic organs, thus taking over their functions.

Some party committees pass a number of decrees jointly with the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies, the overwhelming majority of which deal with economic problems. Last year the Drokiyevskiy, Floreshtskiy, Sholdaneshtskiy and Oknitskiy party raykoms even increased the number of joint decrees by 25 to 50 percent compared with 1982.

The practice of substituting for economic managers, the party teaches us, dampens the ardor of the cadres. Furthermore, it threatens to weaken the

role of the party committee as an organ of political leadership. "For the party committees to deal with the economy," Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasizes, "means above all to work with the people who manage the economy."

Of late the party gorkoms and raykoms have increased their attention to working with cadres. They have been able to strengthen a number of lagging sectors with competent personnel, to reduce cadre replaceability and to involve more women in managing work. Nevertheless, we must acknowledge that by far not everything is as it should be in this sector of party work. A study of the reasons for the lagging of individual towns, raykoms, enterprises and farms in economic development has indicated that the failure of state plans and assignments and low production indicators usually take place wherever omissions are allowed to occur in cadre selection, placement and education.

The party gorkoms and raykoms must improve their work with cadres. They must approach more attentively the question of selecting the people for managerial positions. They must thoroughly investigate the person before entrusting him with responsible work. They must listen to the opinion of labor collectives. The primary party organizations should be directed toward making better use of their right to control administrative activities in order to enhance cadre responsibility.

I would like to speak in particular about the cadres holding elective positions. "Any elective position in our party," Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "is a responsible one. Election to a party committee must be viewed as a credit of trust which the party members grant their comrades. This trust must be justified through dedicated labor."

Currently the republic's elective party organs number 40,000 members. This is a knowledgeable and well-trained aktiv capable of implementing major and complex assignments. For example, 72.9 percent of primary party organization secretaries have higher training and 51.6 percent are national economy specialists. More than 70 percent of party organization secretaries have been reelected to their positions. However, many party workers and activists in party organizations are short of practical experience. For this reason the party gorkoms and raykoms must systematically train the party aktiv, work with such personnel painstakingly and help them to acquire the necessary experience.

Some improvement has been noted of late in organizing verification of the implementation of decisions. However, by far not all party committees have formulated a specific system for its implementation. In some gorkoms and raykoms verification of execution remains formal, on paper, reduced to recording omissions and shortcomings and gathering information on planned measures rather than implemented decisions. Instead of visiting labor collectives and checking on the implementation of resolutions and providing assistance on the spot, many party committee workers continue to spend a considerable amount of time in their offices. This shortcoming must be eliminated quickly.

The party committees should pay greater attention to practical steps to strengthen ties with the masses as they are the most important source of

party strength. We must increase the exigency toward cadres for work with people. We must teach them steadily to check their decisions and actions against the opinion of the collective and, above all, the thoughts of the working class. They must listen to the words of worker circles and consult with the working people. These were the requirements formulated at the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum. They apply to all cadres and all party, economic, soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies.

In discussing problems related to the organization of the political and economic education of the party members and the broad toiling masses, the speaker drew attention to the fact that Kantemirskiy, Rezinskiy, Teleneshtskiy, Chimishliyskiy and Ungenskiy party raykoms are sluggish in reorganizing their theoretical training systems; they are insufficiently active in enhancing the ideological level of the classes and have not ensured their regular holding and a truly mass development of Marxist-Leninist propaganda.

The party gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations must pay greater attention to the ideological and class upbringing of the working people. They must see to it that the revolutionary ideology and morality of the working class and its collectivistic mentality, interests and views shape the spiritual features of all Soviet people and for every person profoundly to understand the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet government and to be able to put acquired knowledge to practical use. The possibilities of the press, television and radio must be utilized better in this area. The quality of publications and broadcasts must be enhanced. Verbal triteness and edification should be eliminated. Materials which clearly identify our ideological values and the socialist qualities of life of the working people should be included in their coverage.

During the first 3 years of the five-year plan, S. K. Grossu went on to say, new heights were achieved in the country's socioeconomic development. The technical and economic indicators have improved and their absolute growth has increased on the scale of the republic and the entire union.

Last year the working people of Moldavia, like the entire Soviet people, achieved substantial successes. The city of Kishinev and Criulyanskiy, Oknitskiy, Orgeyevskiy and Strashenskiy rayons and 31 industrial enterprises and farms were declared winners of the socialist competition and awarded the Red Challenge Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee.

The party teaches us that now it is important to maintain the pace and the general trend toward practical accomplishments. We must steadily enhance the party and state economic leadership, develop positive trends more energetically and secure their stability.

The republic's working people responded with great upsurge to the party's call for consolidating achievements and reaching new successes. Labor collectives everywhere have assumed high socialist obligations and have begun to compete for their implementation. As a result, the republic's industry fulfilled its January plan for commodity output 102.7 percent; the marketing

plan was fulfilled 102.8 percent and the plan for labor productivity 102.5 percent.

Nevertheless, the January results indicate that not all cadres have become aware of the political and socioeconomic significance of the tasks set at the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and that by far not everywhere the implementation of the plans for the fourth year of the five-year plan has been properly undertaken. Sixty-one associations and enterprises failed to fulfill their monthly industrial marketing plan compared to 53 in January of last year. About 10 percent of all associations and enterprises failed to fulfill their monthly labor productivity plans. Nearly one-quarter of the total number of production collectives fell short of delivering pledged amounts of goods. In terms of this indicator the associations and enterprises of ministries of food and vegetable production, the light, local, furniture and timber processing industries, viticulture and wine-making and a number of enterprises under union jurisdiction achieved results lower than the republic's average.

The republic's Gosplan, Gossnab, ministries and departments must radically change their attitude toward organizing the implementation of the party's and government's requirements on matters of production deliveries. They must establish the necessary order in planning and organizing material and technical supplies to the national economy. They must strengthen their control over the observance of state discipline. Greater attention to such matters should be paid by the party gorkoms and raykoms. All cases of nonfulfillment of contractual obligations or manifestations of departmentalism and parochialism must be considered gross violations of state discipline.

Speaking of the fact that bringing order in public production and improving its efficiency require taking specific measures to strengthen thrift, the speaker named a number of ministries and departments which did not secure the planned economy. They include the Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance and the Kolkhozstroy Production Association, which failed to fulfill their assignments on saving on gasoline, the Ministry of Local Industry, on ferrous metal conservation, the Ministry of Consumer Services, on diesel fuel conservation and the Ministry of Viticulture and Wine-Making, on conserving electric power. Stricter control must be applied over the implementation of assignments related to the conservation of raw materials, energy and materials. The interest of the workers in this matter must be increased. Resource-saving technologies must be applied comprehensively. Production byproducts and secondary resources must be put into economic circulation.

The republic is doing a certain amount of work to implement the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Upgrading Production Efficiency and Work Quality." However, it must be pointed out that the reorganization of economic activities is taking place sluggishly. Many enterprises continue to allow violations of planning and state discipline. Production capacities are being insufficiently used. Norming and accountability of production outlays are poorly organized. No radical change has taken place in the application of the brigade form of labor organization in

industry. Many cost-accounting brigades exist on paper only. The party committees, ministries and departments must bring order in this matter. The brigade contracting method must be applied fully in accordance with drafted regulations.

Nine republic enterprises within the system of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry are participating in an economic experiment the essence of which is increasing the rights and granting greater autonomy to labor collectives and increasing their responsibility for end results. The Tiraspol, Beltsy and Bendery party gorkoms and the republic's Gosplan and the Central Committee's industry department must ensure the successful conduct of the experiment. Its results must be studied and everything useful applied more boldly in the practical organization of production.

The implementation of the production program plays one of the primary parts in the party's economic strategy, Comrade Grossu said. The economic and organizational steps which were taken contributed to the accelerated development of production forces in the countryside and to their reaching a qualitatively new level; they made it possible considerably to reduce the influence of adverse weather conditions and to ensure a more stable growth of output. Despite poor weather conditions, last year the republic's gross agricultural output reached its highest indicator--3.1 billion rubles. Crop and animal husbandry goods sold to the state were higher by 17 percent compared to the average for the 10th Five-Year Plan. Earnings from agricultural commodities totaled 3 billion rubles or 40 percent more than in 1980. The level of profitability increased from 15 to 33 percent.

Many farms are achieving high economic results on the basis of intensive production development factors. As a whole, however, the republic has fallen behind the growth rates of output as stipulated in the five-year plan. During the first 3 years a major gap has developed in the implementation of plans for sales of grain, sugar beets, fruits, meat and milk to the state.

The 11th CP of Moldavia Central Committee Plenum set the levels to be reached in 1984 such as to allow us to compensate somewhat for the lag. In order to implement these tasks and the plans and assignments for the fourth year of the five-year plan considerably better use must be made of intensive factors in the growth of agricultural output and, above all, of productive capital, installed capacities and achievements in agrotechnology and progressive experience.

The main attention must be directed toward the rational utilization of the land. Particular mention should be made of some steps taken for its conservation and for upgrading its fertility. First of all, we must improve the zonal farming system and ensure the comprehensive application of industrial technologies in the cultivation of farm crops and master intensive specialized crop rotation. Currently the requirements of a scientific farming system are frequently violated. Thus, crop rotation is being applied on only 56 percent of the farmland. The sovkhozes of the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry and the Moldtabakprom Agroindustrial Association are applying the crop rotation system on no more than 10 percent of their arable

land, while the sovkhozes of Moldefirmasloprom are not applying any crop rotation. Such problems are being poorly resolved in Dubossarskiy, Kagulskiy, Orgeyevskiy and Ryshkanskiy rayons.

Secondly, we must radically change the attitude of some leading cadres and specialists concerning the use of fertilizer. It is very important to ensure the knowledgeable use of organic fertilizers and efficiently organize their production and storage. Better use must be made of chemical fertilizers which must be applied at the proper time in accordance with their balance of nutritive substances and the crops and, above all, wherever they will increase the crops significantly.

Reclamation is one of the decisive factors in agricultural intensification and increased land fertility. The party, soviet and economic cadres must radically change the attitude toward the use of irrigated land and achieve high yields per irrigated hectare. Lack of attention to irrigation should be considered negligence and waste and proper conclusions should be drawn.

The proper preparations for the spring work in the fields is very important now. The party raykoms and the managers of the rayon farm bodies must increase their supervision over the timely and qualitative performance of such operations. They must enhance the responsibility of cadres for such matters and shift all organizational and mass political work directly to the kolkhozes, plant sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. The managers of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the council of kolkhozes and the other agrarian ministries and departments must see to it that the entire equipment has been made ready no less than 2 weeks before the field work begins. The agronomy services of kolkhozes and sovkhozes must take urgent steps to improve the planting condition of seeds and supply all farms with zoned high-yielding strains and hybrids.

Considerably greater attention should be paid to the cultivation of fodder crops and to increasing procurements of high-grade rough and fresh feeds. High-yielding protein crops must play a leading part in the feed crop structure. Each farm must have greenhouse areas sufficient to meet the full requirements for healthy and high-quality transplants. We must increase the pace of orchard and vine pruning and develop protective measures. We must once again check the condition of the winter crops and take all the necessary agrotechnical steps to obtain the planned yields.

We must convert to mechanized links, detachments and brigades operating on the basis of collective contracts, staff them with personnel and equipment, assign to them corresponding crop areas and make fuller use of cost accounting in increasing the interest of the working people in end results.

Throughout the period of fieldwork from the beginning of the sowing to the completion of the harvest, we must develop in all labor collectives an atmosphere of intolerance of any manifestations of slackness, carelessness, violations of production and technological discipline and attempts to blame the bad weather instead of negligence.

The wintering of the cattle is taking place successfully by and large. Compared with last year purchases have increased by 11 percent for milk and 12 percent for meat. The task of the economic bodies, rayon executive committees, ministries, departments and farm managers is to make efficient use of available fodder resources and secure the full preservation of the young herds and, on this basis, maximally increase cattle and poultry productivity and volumes of output.

The party committees and primary party organizations must improve their work with the people and make every working person aware of the exceptional national importance of the implementation of the entire set of agrotechnical and zootechnical measures. They must ensure the proper placement of party members, strengthen the party's influence in the crucial sectors and enhance the effectiveness of the socialist competition.

Addressing himself to the economic aspect of management, the speaker emphasized that the work of enterprises, farms, ministries and departments must not be assessed exclusively on the basis of plan fulfillment indicators. Managers and party leaders must learn how to analyze the activities of labor collectives on the basis of the way they enhance labor productivity, lower production costs and the price of material outlays used in implementing the planned assignments and their production profits and profitability. In a word, economic activities must be considered on the basis of a comprehensive approach to quantitative and qualitative indicators.

The speaker then discussed the need to ensure the harmonious development of all sectors. The republic has many farms and even entire rayons which develop two or three sectors guided by consideration of prestige. Although they achieve good results, they also neglect or even thwart production plans for other sectors which require no less concern for their efficient management and for which government orders exist.

For example, for a number of years the farms in Glodyanskiy Rayon have properly organized the cultivation of sunflower, tobacco and vegetables. Regardless of weather conditions, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes have attained high yields in such crops and are fulfilling their plans for their production and sale to the state. However, the rayon has fallen substantially behind planned assignments for the production and marketing of grain, fodder, sugar beets, milk and meat, for the attention paid to these sectors is clearly insufficient. Nor is proper concern shown for the development of these agricultural production sectors by farm managers and specialists in Lazovskiy, Kamenskiy, Faleshtskiy, Ryshkanskiy, Dubossarskiy, Komratskiy and some other rayons.

The party, soviet and economic bodies and the farm managers must manage all economic sectors existing in the farms and the rayon at large, regardless of their volumes and specialization, for this approach alone guarantees the stable and efficient development of agriculture and the fulfillment of state orders for all items.

The speaker then addressed himself to problems of capital construction. He pointed out that the 1983 results showed certain improvements in this very

important economic sector. Unfortunately, he said, achievements were not consolidated. The construction workers started this year with an insufficiently good organization. More than one-third of the total number of construction organizations failed to fulfill their January plan for contractual work. Only 69 percent of allocated capital investments were used. The construction of 31 most important industrial production targets is lagging. This includes the Moldavian metallurgical and Rezina cement plants and a number of construction projects within the agroindustrial complex. There has been a considerable decline in the completion of housing facilities.

In discussing the reasons for the lag in construction, Comrade Grossu pointed out the delayed formulation of plan indicators for capital construction. The practice which has developed of issuing the plans in March at the earliest disorganizes the course of the work for the entire first quarter, dampens the ardor of cadres and leads to irresponsibility.

The speaker severely criticized the nonfulfillment of plans for the completion of housing, health care and consumer projects by the construction ministries, the ministries of fruit and vegetable industry, motor transport, land reclamation and water resources, local industry, consumer services and viticulture and wine-making which are in charge of building such projects with the help of their contracting organizations and own services. Many party committees are poorly supervising the construction of housing and sociocultural and consumer projects.

The Gosplan must introduce proper order in defining the indicators for capital construction and the planned assignments of the construction organizations so that from the very first days of the labor year a stressed work program may be fulfilled. The construction ministries and departments must decisively improve construction management and internal planning. They must implement specific steps for the more efficient utilization of existing capacities, improving the organization of the work, enhancing labor productivity and the level of industrialization and construction sites and ensuring the implementation of quarterly, semiannual and annual plans by each construction subunit.

The party committees must make a profound study of the January-February work results. They must eliminate existing shortcomings and persistently carry out organizational and political work among construction workers. They must enhance the role of the primary party organizations and construction sites in strengthening state, planning and labor discipline, organization and order. They must energize the work of the local soviets for the fuller utilization of existing opportunities for housing construction and resolving other social problems and ensure the implementation of the plans.

Despite overall improvements in the work of the transportation system, as in the past major shortcomings remain in this national economic sector, which are restraining the more dynamic economic development of the republic. There have been many cases of idling of railroad cars at spurs. The route hauling system is poorly used. The level of mechanization of loading and unloading operations is rising sluggishly. Twenty of the 42 automotive enterprises

failed to fulfill their January hauling plan. The public use automotive transportation system did not fulfill its plan for this indicator.

The transport ministries and departments must enhance the level of organizational work and encourage the development of an efficient and creative situation within the apparatus and their subordinate enterprises. They must steadily search for means to improve services to the national economy and the population and take urgent steps to enhance work efficiency in transportation and to ensure the strict implementation of hauling assignments and plans and radical improvements in passenger services. Greater initiative must be displayed in ensuring the proper interaction with various ministries and departments with a view to ensuring the better utilization of transport facilities and reduce inefficient freight hauling. The struggle against negligence, theft of socialist property, account padding and whitewashing in transportation must be intensified.

After noting that the pace of development of telephone communications in the republic does not meet the requirements of the national economy and the citizens for this type of services, the speaker said that the Ministry of Communications should strengthen its contracting organizations with equipment and cadres, enhance their labor discipline and, together with the local soviets undertake to resolve more energetically problems related to installing telephone facilities in towns and rayon sectors.

In discussing the role of science at the present stage, when the republic's economy is being converted to a primarily intensive development, S. K. Grossu emphasized that many republic scientists are successfully working on the development of the most promising scientific trends and improving research efficiency. However, existing possibilities for the fastest possible practical utilization of scientific achievements are not being suitably utilized. Year after year a number of republic ministries and departments are failing to fulfill entirely their plans for scientific and technical development. Order must be brought in this area.

Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that "to one extent or another our economy owes each one of its major accomplishments to the creative initiatives of labor collectives and their own counterplans."

This year some 92,000 workers and kolkhoz members and more than 3,440 shops, sectors, brigades and livestock farms have adopted counterplans and pledged to fulfill them by the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Moldavian SSR and the creation of the CP of Moldavia; 12,000 frontrakers have resolved to fulfill their five-year plans for the anniversary. In Kishinev 9,500 workers have pledged to fulfill their five-year plans by the 115th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. The party's appeal to develop a movement for increasing labor productivity by 1 percent and reducing production costs by an additional 0.5 percent earned comprehensive support.

The party committees, primary party organizations, trade unions and the Komsomol are making daily efforts to organize the socialist competition.

They are comprehensively supporting leading experience and initiatives created by the masses. However, there are frequent cases of formalism, showing off, and a shallow attitude toward the essence of the initiatives and its dissemination in this exceptionally important state project.

The recently passed decree by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee demands of us to raise even higher the level of the socialist competition, to involve every individual worker, brigade and labor collective in it and to direct the attention of the competitors to the main areas of production intensification.

Particular concern should be shown for the moral and material incentive of creative initiatives and innovation. "Social justice is embedded in the very foundation of the Soviet system," Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at the Central Committee plenum. "This is the reason for its tremendous strength. That is what makes its strict observance in daily affairs so important, whether it is a question of wages, bonuses or allocation of apartments, resort vouchers or rewards. In a word, everything must be done in accordance with justice and the labor contribution of the individual to our common cause."

A great deal depends on the labor collectives in resolving such problems. Today the collectives enjoy extensive legislatively codified rights. A number of examples of their efficient utilization may be cited. The CP of Moldavia Central Committee Bureau approved the practice of conferences held by the Elektromashina Labor Collective. It is important for its experience to be made accessible to other industrial enterprises.

The February CPSU Central Committee Plenum reemphasized the central importance of resolving social problems and the need to ensure the increasingly fuller satisfaction of the material and spiritual requirements of the people, broadening the areas of communal and consumer services, improving the work quality of cultural and art institutions and improving conditions for the rich and meaningful recreation of the people.

The attention of the heads of the ministries of trade and consumer services and the Moldavian Consumer Union has already been directed toward the existence of major shortcomings in the work of their enterprises and organizations. No substantial changes have taken place in these sectors of late.

Shortcomings in trade and population services are largely explained by the poor development of their material and technical base. The ministries of trade and consumer services and the Moldavian Consumer Union are not displaying the proper concern for expanding their network of stores, cafeterias, workshops, comprehensive receiving centers and other projects. It will soon be 1 year since the reconstruction of the old building of the department store under the Detskiy Mir store was undertaken in Kishinev. Only 59,000 of the 196,000 rubles appropriated for this purpose have been used.

The city and rayon executive committees as well are dealing poorly with the development of the commercial network and consumer service enterprises. The

possibilities of industrial, construction and transportation enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhozes are poorly used for such purposes.

The ministries, departments and local soviets must take steps which will ensure the implementation of the decrees of the CP of Moldavia Central Committee and the republic's council of ministers on the construction of commercial, public catering and service enterprises. They must ensure the strict implementation of the plans and introduce proper order at enterprises and organizations responsible for satisfying population requirements for goods and services.

The party committees must strengthen their organizational and political work among labor collectives in the service industry. They must increase the individual responsibility of managing cadres for the work of stores, cafeterias and workshops. They must enhance the role of the primary party organizations and all party members in the implementation of the measures formulated by the party and the government on the development of the service industry.

The cultural and art institutions and creative associations play an exceptionally great role in meeting the spiritual needs of our society. The republic's artistic intelligentsia and men of culture are engaged in useful work for the communist upbringing of the working people and are making a substantial contribution to the development of the spiritual values of the people.

However, not everything is being done as yet to make use of the rich arsenal of artistic facilities, literature and the arts in encouraging their active influence on the outlook, nature and aspirations of the builder of communism. Essentially bourgeois manifestations such as greed, a consumerist attitude to life and political indifference are not always given a party and class-oriented assessment in creative works. We still have few ideologically aimed books, motion pictures and shows which expose the capitalist world and its antihumane nature.

The boards and party organizations of the creative associations have the duty to guide the men of literature and the arts, the young creative forces in particular, toward a class-oriented perception of the contemporary world. They must expand their outlook and intensify their ties with labor collectives.

The February CPSU Central Committee speech of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, is a document of tremendous political and mobilizing importance. It offers a clear and efficient program for specific actions by the party and the entire Soviet people for the further socioeconomic development of the country and strengthening peace on earth. Ensuring its profound study by the party members and all working people is a major task of the party organizations.

Today extensive propaganda, explanatory and organizational work based on the materials of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum must be developed comprehensively. The CP of Moldavia Central Committee members and the entire party aktiv must participate in it most directly.

We must also hold party meetings at which the state of the work in all sectors of social and economic construction and the results of the first 2 months of the year must be assessed on a principled and exigent manner. Specific steps must be earmarked to ensure successful improvements in the situation of enterprises, farms and organizations. Problems of the party's management of the economy and the communist education of the working people must be considered profoundly.

Allow me, comrades, to assure the party's Central Committee that the republic party organization, which approved the decisions of the February CPSU Central Committee Plenum entirely and fully, will unite its ranks even tighter and engage in purposeful organizational and political work for the implementation of the tasks based on the stipulations and conclusions contained in the speech of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary (applause).

5003

CSO: 1800/321

REGIONAL

UZBEK CP CC BURO DISCUSSES ECONOMICS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the Bureau of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee examined the progress in fulfilling the plan for economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR in January-February 1984. It was noted that the workers of the republic, implementing the resolutions of the December (1983) and the February (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee increased their work and political activity to fulfill the tasks of economic and cultural development and fulfilled the January-February plan for sale of industrial production ahead of schedule. The growth of industrial production was 5.1 percent, while for consumer goods it was 5.2 percent.

It was emphasized, however, that not all party obkoms, ministries and departments, and managers of industrial enterprises drew the proper conclusions from the directives of the 14th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee concerning the need to insure work regularity in the branches and a high rate of growth in production volume. The industry of Navoi Oblast and enterprises which produce mineral fertilizer and non-ferrous metals did not fulfill their plans for the first two months of the year. Surkhan-Darya and Dzhizak oblasts and the enterprises of the cotton industry reduced their production volumes. The delivery discipline at building materials plants is poor. A strained situation has developed with the introduction of fixed capital in capital construction. Bukhara, Dzhizak, and Kashka-Darya oblasts reduced the volume of milk and egg deliveries compared to 1983. Not all farms, rayons, and oblasts completed preparations for spring field work.

The decree adopted concerning this matter obligates party obkoms, ministries and departments, enterprises, building organizations, and farms to analyze thoroughly the results of work in January and February 1984 in light of the directives of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko, to do everything possible to fulfill the plan for the first quarter for all indicators, and to complete preparations for planting in the shortest possible time. Furthermore, special attention must be devoted to the following: sharply increasing the average daily rate of industrial output; strengthening delivery discipline; increasing labor productivity; accelerating the introduction of new equipment and technology; broad dissemination of progressive methods of organization of labor; and tightening up economy measures. Party,

soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations must increase the effectiveness of socialist competition to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and Uzbek Communist Party in a worthy fashion.

The work of the Kommunisticheskiy Rayon party committee of Tashkent Oblast to fulfill the resolutions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was discussed. After noting the positive aspects of the activity of the raykom and rayon party organization to increase the efficiency of agricultural production, insure precise interaction of all branches of the agroindustrial complex, and improve organizational and indoctrinational work among the masses, the Buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee obliged the Kommunisticheskiy Rayon party committee to take additional steps to mobilize the workers to fulfill the Food Program, intensify work at kolkhozes and sovkhozes to introduce progressive know-how, especially the practices of the Politotdel Kolkhoz and cost accounting contract brigades, improve management of primary party organizations, expand help to the elected party aktiv in improving work style and methods, and persistently improve work with personnel.

Work on selection, placement, and indoctrination of personnel in the republic consumer cooperative system was reviewed. It was noted that it still has not responded fully to the tasks posed by the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress. The qualitative composition of cooperative managers in Uzbekbrlyashu [expansion unknown] is not being improved quickly enough, and work with the personnel reserve is going poorly. The decree adopted on this matter draws the attention of the board of directors of Uzbekbrlyashu to the shortcomings in selection, placement, and indoctrination of personnel and obligates them to take specific measures to improve work with personnel and to persistently increase the number of women and specialists among consumer cooperative personnel.

The conditions for conducting the competition for best works of literature and art dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and Uzbek Communist Party were examined and approved. A statute on the competition will be published in the republic's press.

Several other questions were also discussed and appropriate resolutions were approved.

12585
CSO: 1830/361

REGIONAL

SOVIET MUSLIMS' FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE DETAILED

Tashkent KOMMUNIST UZBEKISTANA in Russian No 12, Dec 1983 (signed to press
1 Dec 83) pp 85-87

[Article by A. Akhtamov, doctor of philosophical sciences, and
V. Leshchinskii: "About the Bourgeois Ideologists Falsifications of the
Situation of Muslims in the USSR"]

[Text] The reader Sh. Khalmukhamedov requests us to briefly address the situation of Muslims in our country in connection with the attempts by our ideological rivals to distort the attitude of the Soviet authority to religion.

The global-historical successes of our country in the development of the economy and culture during the years of Soviet power are well-known. The socio-political and ideological unity of our society and the Soviet people's support for the Communist party is growing stronger. The communist building plans, worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress, are being successfully brought to life.

However, the enemies of peace and socialism -- the enemies of our Motherland -- cannot rest. In their futile attempts they try to shake our order and break the friendship of the peoples of our country. For this purpose, in particular, they spread false fabrications that, supposedly, in our country all are forced to be atheists, and that here we prosecute for believing and that so-called Muslim peoples are deprived of the possibility to exercise their religious cults. Together with this, they proceed from an a priori false postulate that has long since been uncovered by Marxist-Leninist theory and historical practice, that the main condition for building socialism is, supposedly, the liquidation of religion.

First of all, it should be said that the classics of Marxism-Leninism emphasized that administrative prohibition of religion is impermissible. K. Marx expressed the opinion that forceful measures against religion are senseless and that religion will disappear at the same rate at which socialism develops. F. Engels expressed the same thought: "Prosecution is the best way to strengthen the undesirable convictions! One thing is without doubt: the only service that, in our times, one can still give God is to declare atheism as a forced symbol of faith." (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works]. Vol 18, p 514.)

Speaking about the attitude of Soviet power to religious cults, V.I. Lenin spoke not only against the administrative prohibition of religion, but also against the advancement of struggle with it to the foreground. As early as in his work "Sotsializm i religiya" /Socialism and Religion/, V.I. Lenin wrote: "We will always preach a scientific world outlook..., however, it does not at all mean that the question of religion should be advanced to the first place where it does not belong..." ("Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collection of Works]. vol 12, p 146.)

V.I. Lenin considered it impermissible to offend believers. These ideas of Lenin are also reflected in a number of documents of the CPSU Central Committee, in particular, in the CPSU Central Committee decree of 10 November 1954 "About the Mistakes in Carrying out Scientific-Atheistic Propaganda among the Population", which stopped "the cases where, in press and in the oral speeches of propagandists, some of the ministers of religious cults and believers are portrayed, with no reason whatsoever, as unworthy of political trust" that were taking place. It was also noted there that "offensive actions in regard to church, clergy and believing citizens are incompatible with the line of the party and the state in carrying out the scientific-atheistic propaganda and contradict the Constitution of the USSR, which gives the Soviet citizens the freedom of conscience." The Constitution of the USSR, the Main Law of the developed socialist society, guarantees its citizens the possibility to practice any religion and exercise cults (Article 52) and establishes complete equality of citizens in all areas of economic, political, social and cultural life (Article 34) regardless of their relationship to religion.

This proposition is also confirmed in the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Party Congress: "We, communists, treat with respect the religious convictions of people who practice Islam, as well as other religions."

Facts testify that our state observes the laws dealing with cults, and that the freedom of conscience exists not only in word, but in practice. As far as Islam is concerned, in the Soviet Union it is practiced by the representatives of tens of nations and nationalities. The largest number of Muslims live in Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Volga region. The majority of them practice Islam of the Hanafi school with Sunni tendencies; in the Northern Caucasus there are also Shaffi, in the Transcaucasus--Shiites, and Ismailites live in Pamir.

The management of the Muslim spiritual affairs in the Soviet Union is carried out by four religious centers that are independent of each other: the Spiritual Administration of Central Asia and Kazakhstan Muslims that resides in the city of Tashkent, the Spiritual Administration of the Transcaucasus Muslims with its center in the city of Baku, the Spiritual Administration of the Northern Caucasus and Dagestan Muslims with its center in the city of Buynaksk (Dagestan) and the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims in the European part of the USSR with its center in the city of Ufa.

The structure and the competence of the Muslim spiritual administrations are determined by the propositions and the order of their internal arrangements, which are worked out and confirmed by congresses of the representatives of Muslim associations. These congresses are the highest spiritual organs of the believers' associations.

As it is determined by their propositions, the spiritual administrations of Muslims solve religious-dogmatic questions that regard their faith and worship. The Spiritual Administrations issue fetwahs -- the explanations on this or other religious questions.

The preparation of the Muslim clergy in the USSR is carried out in the Muslim academy and madrasah. One of them, the madrasah Peace-and-Arab, is located in Bukhara. Apart from theology and the Arabic language, here they study a rather impressive list of general education disciplines. Part of the Muslim clergy for our country are prepared by the Jordanian University and in the Islam University in Libya. Our ill-wishers -- science saboteurs -- are not satisfied with these facts, and they cast shadows on them. For instance, a not unknown "sovietologist", Walter Kolars, in his book "Religiya v Sovetskem Soyuze" [Religion in the Soviet Union], in characterizing the activity of the Muslim spiritual educational institutions in Bukhara and Tashkent, mentions as if in passing, that a great deal of time in the program of these educational institutions is devoted to the study of the Arabic language, obviously, for the purpose, he insists, of using the school graduates "for conducting Soviet propaganda in the Arab countries." The author ignores the fact that the Arabic language in Islam is the language of worship and that all the major theological literature is written in the Arabic language.

And here is another sample of slander. It speaks about the prohibition, supposedly existing in the USSR, of the publication of religious literature. The American magazine NEWSWEEK wrote, at the end of 1979 that in Moscow on the "black" market Soviet Muslims buy the Koran for 1,500 rubles. This notorious falsification was reproduced and commented on by the Egyptian newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM' on 22 December 1979. Other ardent zealots of Islam try to prove that in our country the Koran is published in a "distorted" form. For instance, the publication of the International Islam Agency in Jiddah (Saudi Arabia) in June, 1973 reported that the Ministry of Justice in Indonesia declared: all those who have the Koran published in the Arabic language in the Soviet Union must turn the book in, because its "content contradicts Islam". As usual, this was based on slanderous material reported by the special services of the West regarding the publication of the "distorted" Koran in the Soviet Union.

It should be noted that under the Soviet power, the Koran was published in full even in the Russian language. In the preparation of the Koran translation directly from the Arabic language, a great deal of credit belongs to one of the most prominent orientologists of the country, Academician I.Yu. Krachkovskiy. Among the Koran translations into the languages of the world, I.Yu. Krachkovskiy's translation belongs with those most adequate.

In order to avoid a wrong impression on behalf of the reader, it should be emphasized that only the Koran in the Arabic language is allowed for use for religious purposes, and this has been practiced since the time of the beginning of Islam. By the way, at the "International Competition in Honor of the 1,400th Anniversary of the Holy Koran Received" one of the best readers (from memory) of the Muslim world selected was Rakhmatulla-kori Kasymov from Andizhan.

During the last quarter of the century in the USSR, the Koran was published six times. The collection of Hadith sayings by the prophet Muhammad and the legends about his life were published several times. Among these was a world-famous two-volume collection "As-Sakhikh al Bukhari" which is considered the second holy book after Koran by Sunni Muslims. The books of the prophet Tirmidhi and other Muslim religious activists were also published. The book by mufti Z. Babakhanov "Islam i musul'mane v Strane Sovetov" [Islam and Muslims in the Soviet Country] was published in a large number of copies. In Tashkent and Ufa, Muslim calendars are published annually. The magazine MUSUL'MANE SOVETSKOGO VOSTOKA [MUSLEMS OF THE SOVIET EAST] is published regularly in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Uzbek).

What kind of insinuations do they spread about our country abroad! For instance, the traitor Baymirza Khait, in his report read at the Institute of Muslim Minorities at the University imeni King Abdul Aziz in Jiddah on 20 March, 1978, insisted that in the USSR "Islamic gatherings are prohibited" and that in Central Asia (he writes -- "in Turkistan") "there are only eight mosques", and that "no more than 20 Muslims are allowed to congregate in a mosque", and that "any donations for Muslim purposes are prohibited", and that believers are forced to register with the authorities, etc. These falsifications of the renegade can be proven wrong by the facts reflected in the foreign press itself. For instance, the London newspaper ECONOMIST as early as 22 January 1977, noted in the communication from their Moscow correspondent that, in Central Asia alone there are more than a thousand working mosques. In the weekly of the World Islam Congress MUSUL'MANSKIY MIR [MUSLIM WORLD], the eyewitnesses -- theologists from Pakistan -- noted many times that in Tashkent alone there are more than ten large mosques where on Fridays, many thousands of believers pray without obstruction. In the weekly of the World Islamic League IZVESTIYA ISLAMSKOGO MIRA [EVENTS OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD] of 17 March 1975, one can read the testimony of the Deputy Secretary General of the World Islamic League Mohammad Safwat Sakka Amini: "The budget of the Muslim organizations in the Soviet Union is based completely on zakat and other donations". It is from the budget of the mosques that the salary is paid to the mullahs. The elected spiritual managements of the Muslims also exist on the means appropriated by the mosques -- the autonomous associations of believers. And many slanderers insist that the state, supposedly, pays salary to the ministers of cult, and thus control their activities. At the same time, another group of malignants accuses the Soviet state in that it does not provide any financial support to the Muslim religious organizations. However, they do not touch the question about the Soviet state having the same attitude towards all other religions, because here we have church separated from the state.

Now, regarding the registration of believers. According to the law concerning cults, here only religious associations register, but not the believers themselves. As is known, in the tentative decree "About the Freedom of Conscience and the Church and Religious Societies" which was ratified under the title "About the Separation of Church from the State and School from the Church", V.I. Lenin made a note to Article 3: "Any mention of the religious affiliation or non-affiliation of citizens is eliminated from all official acts." This is why, when accepting for employment and during the census, one's faith and relationship to religion are not taken into account. This is one of the manifestations of true freedom of conscience.

The visual proof of the freedom of conscience in our country is illustrated by carrying out international or internal-union religious conferences with the participation of the representatives of foreign clergy. In 1977, in Moscow, there was the World Conference "Religious Activists for Strong Peace, Disarmament and Just Relationships between Peoples", in which prominent Muslim activists from more than 40 countries of the globe participated. As a matter of fact, annually, the religious organizations of our country send abroad up to 150 delegations, and approximately the same amount of delegations arrive in the USSR.

Muslim conferences take place in our country. One of them, in October 1970, took place in Tashkent. The representatives of the Muslim organizations of 24 countries of Asia, Africa and Europe participated. The conference was devoted to the problem: "Unity of Muslims in the Struggle for Peace and against Imperialist Aggression". Also, in 1973, in Tashkent, a Muslim conference in support of the just struggle of the peoples of the Arab countries was carried out.

In 1979, in Dushanbe, the symposium "Contributions of the Muslims of Central Asia, the Volga Region and Transcaucasus to the Cause of Peace and Social Progress" took place. Also, in 1979, on June 3-4 in Tashkent a conference took place that was dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the magazine MUSUL'MANE SOVETSKOGO VOSTOKA [MUSLIMS OF THE SOVIET EAST]. Apart from the Soviet citizens, Muslim religious activists and the representatives of the Islamic press from 12 countries participated. Also, the conferences dedicated to theological questions are carried out. Among them, a special response in the Muslim world was caused by the conference "Imam al Bukhari and Contemporary Times" that took place in Samarkand in 1974, timed for the 1,200th anniversary of the birthday of this world-renowned theologian. Delegates from 26 Muslim countries participated.

As was already noted above, the world reactionaries and the anti-communist propaganda take as the initial point of their assertions the supposedly existing hostile attitude of the socialist state and society to the believers. The facts presented categorically refute this.

The intrigues of our ideological rivals and their attempts to kindle national animosity in our country on the basis of religion do not realize the expected response with the Soviet people, but cause their righteous indignation and a firm repulse.

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REGIONAL

STATE OF IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE VIEWED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Jan 84 pp 2-3

[Article: "Improve the Organization and Increase the Effectiveness of Ideological and Indoctrinational Work"]

[Text] The party and the people are waging an intense struggle to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The ensuing Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee have provided new impetus to this creative work. The regular Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which was held in late December of last year, and the Ninth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet specified the tasks for 1984 and for the future. The Communists and all the working people of this republic warmly support the decisions of the Plenum of our party's Central Committee and are doing everything to implement them.

An increase in the political and labor activities of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the intelligentsia is facilitated by the ideological and indoctrinational work being conducted by the party organizations. Its nature and contents today have been defined by the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which thoroughly analyzed in a multi-faceted way the state of affairs in one of the leading sectors of building communism--in the sphere of indoctrinating the new man; it pointed out the ways to enrich the contents of ideological work, to improve its forms and methods, and to intensify the offensive quality of communist propaganda.

The posing of problems of ideology and indoctrination at the Plenum was linked, above all, with the party's strategic task--the improvement of developed socialism. Today our country is solving problems of unprecedented scope. Extremely large, comprehensive socio-economic programs are being carried out, including the Food Program and the Energy Program. An unwavering course is being set for intensifying production, speeding up scientific and technical progress, and facilitating the growth of the Soviet people's prosperity. And it is understandable that ideological work must correspond to all these tasks.

The necessity for further improving the party's ideological activity is also directly linked with the processes taking place in the international arena. Present here is an acute, unprecedented for the entire post-war period, exacerbation of the struggle between two social systems, between two polar opposites of world views.

Under these conditions, it was noted at the Plenum by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov, "party committees at all levels and every party organization must understand that, with all the importance of other problems with which they have to be concerned (economic, organizational, and others), ideological work is advancing more and more to the foreground."

During the time which has elapsed since the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee quite a bit has been done in the republic to carry out its decisions. Specific ways and methods for implementing the positions of the party's Central Committee were discussed in a multifaceted manner at the Plenum of the CP of the Ukraine Central Committee. In the report by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the CP of the Ukraine Central Committee, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, as well as in the Plenum's decisions, tasks were outlined for all the units of the ideological-indoctrinal complex in close unity with questions of improving the political, organizational, and economic activities of the party organizations.

In all oblasts, cities, and rayons, in Soviet and state organs, in ideological institutions and educational institutions, party meetings, plenums, and sessions with activists, at which the Communists discussed measures which must be taken in each specific instance in order to successfully perform the tasks assigned by the party.

Positive changes are occurring in many spheres of ideological work. Measures are being implemented with regard to improving the informational programs of the republic-level television and radio broadcasting. Intensive re-training of ideological personnel is being carried out in all lines. Practical recommendations have been worked out for implementing the Plenum's ideas in the educational-indoctrinal activities of social scientists at VUZ's and in the research activities of scholars. These problems have been discussed in a multi-faceted manner at a republic-level conference-seminar of the heads of social-science departments, as well as at a general meeting of the republic's Academy of Sciences.

Taking into account the fact that the chief indicator of the quality and results of ideological-indoctrinal work is the level of political awareness and labor activity of the masses, the party committees are concentrating their efforts on solving the key economic, social and indoctrinal tasks. Of interest, for example, is the experience of the Donetsk Oblast party organization on propagandizing the leading methods of work in the national economy, the Dnepropetrovsk organization--on utilization scientific research in ideological work, the Volynsk and Odessa organizations--on organizing political information for working people, and the Kiev City organization--on ensuring the integration of ideological and organizational work. The Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the CP of the Ukraine Central Committee is conducting an experimental check-up on the improvements of certain important operational sectors as follows: in Khar'kov Oblast a re-structuring of lecture-type propaganda is being carried out, in Zhitomir Oblast ideological-indoctrinal work in rural areas is being studied, in Vinnitsa Oblast--the presentation of atheist indoctrination to the population, and in Kiev Oblast--the organization of the political, economic, and vocational training of rural workers.

As analysis has demonstrated, however, improvement of certain lines of ideological-indoctrination work is still being carried out too slowly. Not all the party committees have defined the tasks of the party organizations and ideological services with sufficient concreteness; some of them have placed their bets on short-term actions and external effects. As a result, it is far from everywhere that full use is being made of organizational-political means for the purpose of increasing production efficiency and work quality, or improving the cause of indoctrinating the working people. As before, certain propagandistic measures are poorly coordinated with life, with the urgent problems disturbing people.

As is known, the June Plenum demanded the re-structuring of the style of party education in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Targeted work is being carried out in the republic along these lines--a thorough revision of the composition of the schools and seminars, a strengthening of the propaganda personnel, the contents of the instruction have been made more timely, and a tendency has been outlined toward raising the methodological level of the classes. A consistent quest is being carried on for ways to improve Marxist-Leninist education by the party organizations of Donetsk, Vinnitsa, Khar'kov, and other oblasts. Nevertheless, far from all schools, seminars, and universities of Marxism-Leninism have become "true centers of vital party thought and words." In political instruction we have not yet eliminated formalism, stereotypes, pedantry, and dogmatism, as well as other shortcomings. It is clear that they cannot be eradicated by some sort of one-time actions. Here we need both a precise organization and well-trained personnel who have mastered a knowledge of methodology; also needed is an appropriate material and technical base. It is precisely on these ways, verified by practical experience, that the party organizations must concentrate their attention.

At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasis was placed on the need to deepen the contents and renew the forms of oral political agitation. The republic has great potentials for this at its disposal. Operating within the Ukraine is a wide network of universities, lecture bureos on various fields of knowledge, and special-interest clubs. The certification being promulgated has noticeably broadened the circle of capable ideological workers. Unified political days and presentations by agitational-propaganda groups have been put into practice.

Deserving of attention, in particular, is the experience of the party organization of the Zaporozhtransformatator Plant Plant with regard to improving the structure and contents of mass-political work. Bold progress has been made here in putting good order into the work of all the agitation-propaganda units. This allowed them to strength the composition of the agitators, political information specialists, and lecturers, to eliminate duplication in their work, and to set up a more targeted and systematic system of information and instruction for the entire agitational-propaganda group of activists.

The republic's party committees are gradually shifting the center of political-indoctrinational work to labor groups, to their primary cells--the production brigades. At many of Kiev's enterprises, in particular, at the Arsenal Plant, the Automatic Machine-Tool Plant imeni Gorkiy, and others, party, Komsomol, and trade-union groups are being created in the brigades, while party

organizers are setting themselves up in the smaller-sized organization. The most important of their tasks is the creation of a moral climate within the group, the indoctrination of each worker in the spirit of a conscientious discipline.

Nevertheless, we have still not succeeded in completely overcoming inertness, the gap between mass-political work and the essential problems in the life of work groups. It is frequently lacking in the necessary acuteness and business-like qualities, aimed at solving the most important economic-political problems.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government adopted a number of documents directed at increasing the role played by the work groups, strengthening labor discipline, and improving the organization of socialist competition. However, an analysis of the state of affairs in Voroshilovgrad, Ivano-Frankovsk, Ternopol, and other oblasts indicates that certain party organizations are not utilizing in their work the possibilities being opened up by new measures for providing incentives for conscientious work; they are not sufficiently taking into account the qualitative indicators in summing up the results of a socialist competition. It is necessary to thoroughly and carefully re-examine the topics of speeches and other mass-political measures, to bring them as close as possible to the problems being solved by the workers' groups. Ideological work should be completely aimed at strengthening labor discipline, order, and good organization in all sectors; it must be construction with consideration being given to the circumstances which have actually taken shape.

In accordance with the decisions of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the positions and conclusions contained in the speech of Yu. V. Andropov, all mass-political work should be directed at discovering and more fully utilizing the reserves and possibilities for intensifying production, strengthening the systems of savings, improving the end results and qualitative indicators of the work, the fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the plan for the fourth year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. We must propagandize extensively the patriotic initiatives of the city of Kiev and Donetsk Oblast, who in 1984 achieved an above-plan increase in labor productivity amounting to one percent and a lowering of production costs by an additional half percent.

All ideological work must be closely coordinated with preparations for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Our reality provides extremely rich material for demonstrating the Soviet way of life, the flourishing of the people's spiritual strengths, and the increase of prosperity. The duty of agitators and lecturers is to talk vividly to people about these facts to show in a multifaceted way the achievements of developed socialism and the principles of socialist democracy.

One of the basic trends in the activity of party organizations is raising the level of indoctrinal work in schools and vocational technical schools, along with an ideological-political toughening of the student youth. The oblast party committees, partkoms, preliminary party organizations at VUZ's and schools, as well as pedagogical groups have begun to concern themselves more objectively with questions of the world-view tendency of the educational process, improvement in the quality of teaching, strengthening its ties with life,

and with socio-political practice. Advanced teaching methods are being actively introduced in the educational institutions of Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Kiev, Lvov, Odessa, and Khar'kov Oblasts. Likewise in the future we must continue to press on with implementing the re-orientation of the educational process with the simple mastery by students and pupils of a definite sum of knowledge to develop in them the skills, to use Lenin's words, so that they can independently analyze the complex processes and phenomena of social development.

These days a nationwide discussion is taking place on the plan of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Basic Trends in the Reform of the General-Educational and Vocational Schools." We must solve many timely questions of improving the rearing and instruction of children, their training for highly productive work, and their inclusion, in due course, into the sphere of material production.

In the materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee particular attention is paid to the media of mass information and propaganda as an effective instrument for indoctrinating and organizing working people, as well as providing ideological support for the party's domestic and foreign policies, as a genuine nationwide forum.

Recently the CP of the Ukraine Central Committee has approved a number of timely presentations by the newspapers RODYANS'KA UKRAINA, PRAVDA UKRAINY, RABO-CHAYA GAZETA, and SIL'S'KI VISTI, in which important, socially significant problems have been raised. The Sunday issues of newspapers, radio and television broadcasts are becoming more interesting. There is improvement in informing the public about the activities of the party, Soviet, economic, and public organs. There has been improvement in the mass information media: today it also encompasses the rayon unit. The propaganda of advanced experience is being conducted more specifically and more effectively. Widespread dissemination has also been attained by such forms of mass editorial work as open-letter days and readers' conferences in work groups as well as at places of residence. A precise system of training journalistic staffs and providing information to them has taken shape in the republic.

However, we still have a great deal to do in order to significantly raise the qualitative, ideological-contents level of publications, their effectiveness and efficacy. Editors must increase the timeliness, as well as the effectiveness, business-like quality, and analytical nature of their materials. As before, many journalists fail to see the human being with his interests and demands, with his rich spiritual world, behind the figures and the technology. Fewer vague opinions, general phrases, and unaddressed calls, and some more objectivity, specificity, and direct addresses to the reader--herein lies one of the principal demands made by the Plenum on the press. The press, radio, and television have been called upon to show in a multi-faceted manner, vividly, and accessibly the labor of Soviet people, to reveal and support the creative quest, advanced experience, and initiative of the masses, to aid in the discovery and utilization of reserves, and in overcoming shortcomings and difficulties.

Particular attention must be paid to solving the overdue problems of city and rayon newspapers in order to make them a mirror of local life, a genuine rostrum for publicity about the activity of the local party, Soviet, and economic

organs. Party committees must direct the work of editorial groups better, support presentations by the press more actively, show constant concern for the ideological and professional growth of journalists and for improvements in their work and daily lives; they must also persistently improve the printing base.

To shape a human being's elevated spiritual requirements, to actively influence the ideological-political and moral aspect of the individual personality--this is the most important mission of socialist culture. On the whole, the republic's writers, artists, composers, movie-makers, and theater artists are coping successfully with the tasks assigned to them; they are making their contribution to the creation of works which enrich the treasure-house of the multi-national art of socialist realism.

Recent years have seen the creation of a number of significant books, films, and shows affirming the advantages of the Soviet way of life and raising the urgent problems of the present day. Among these are the novels of O. Gonchar, P. Zagrebel'nyy, and Yu. Mushketik, the publicistic books of V. Korotich, the collections of poetry by B. Oleynik and I. Drach, the films "The High Pass," "The Presidential Wing," "The Soviet Character," the shows "The Limit of Patience," "A Day in the Medical Service," and "The Curb."

The activity of party organizations within the creative unions and artists' groups has been stepped up. Special note should be taken of the work of the party organizations of the Kiev organization of the Writers' Union, the Chernovitskiy Theater imeni O. Kobylanskaya, the Crimean and Lvov organizations of the Artists' Union, and a number of others.

But, while giving positive elements their due, it must be noted that the ideological-artistic level of literary and artistic works, the contents of the work of cultural institutions do not yet fully meet the requirements laid down at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. There are substantial shortcomings in the work of stage-concert groups, as indicated by the CP of the Ukraine Central Committee to the republic's Ministry of Culture and Composers' Union, mandating them to be more objectively concerned with the development of the stage-show genre. Special attention is required by work on strengthening the material and technical base of cultural-educational institutions, on training, indoctrinating, and reinforcing staffs of cultural workers.

In accordance with the position taken by the Plenum there has been an intensification of the counter-propagandistic saturation of political work, and a precise system for it has taken shape.

However, we cannot fail to note the fact that in certain, particularly the primary, party organizations there has been a delay in solving organizational problems; everything boils down to structural matters. The main thing in counter-propaganda work is the vivid disclosure of such advantages of socialism as the collectivist spirit and comradely mutual aid, a genuine people's power and humanism, fraternal friendship among the peoples, and the moral health of society. At the same time we need to expose profoundly and convincingly the rotten values of the bourgeois system. Counter-propaganda must become a component part of all forms of ideological-indoctrinational and lecturing work, scientific research and artistic creativity; it must be waged dynamically and effectively.

Under the conditions whereby our class enemy, flouting the commonly accepted norms of legality and morality, proceeds to commit all kinds of provocations, it is exceptionally important to heighten the political vigilance of Soviet people, to develop in them an immunity to the crafty efforts of our adversary. Becoming particularly important today are the tasks of strengthening the class, patriotic, and internationalistic indoctrination of young persons, training them to defend the socialist Motherland.

The Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out the inadmissibility of lessening our work with such a specific group of the population as religious believers. The party and Soviet organs of this republic have done quite a bit to intensify atheistic propaganda. But what has been achieved does not remove the problems of further improving atheist indoctrination--a considerable portion of the population still remains under the influence of religion. Furthermore, we cannot fail to note that the ideological centers of imperialism are striving not only to maintain but also to implant religiosity, to ascribe to it an anti-Soviet, nationalistic thrust. All this obligates the party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, as well as the Soviet and Komsomol organs to step up their attention to the atheist indoctrination of the population, especially the youth. This work ought to be accompanied by a concern over the formation in each person of a scientific world view, about all aspects of people's life activities, including their daily lives, leisure, and the sphere of family relations.

Among the positive shifts must be included the strengthening of the scientific base for ideological-indoctrinational work. Recently in preparing questions for examination at the bureos of party committees, plenums, and meetings of party activists there is being promulgated more and more frequently the conduct of sociological research, the assembling and generalizing of statistical data; there is also analysis of the results of ideological efforts. Instructive experience along these lines has been accumulated in the city of Dnepropetrovsk. Here the party organizations have constructed their indoctrinational activity on the basis of a multi-faceted study of public opinion and the causes of various phenomena. This work is being coordinated by the public institute for applied sociological research, which was created under the party gorkom.

A more profound scientific approach to setting up ideological-indoctrinational work makes it possible to increase the justification for decisions, to improve the forms and methods of ideological influence on the masses, along with the style of all activity with regard to forming the new man. This is why the Central Committee of the CP of the Ukraine has posed the task of continuing to conduct a multi-faceted scientific analysis of political-indoctrinational work.

In the light of the decisions of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the questions of utilizing specific sociology have been posed anew. An integrated sociological service is being created in the country and, of course, in this republic. The first step in the above-mentioned direction has already been taken--the creation of a special sub-division of applied sociology has already been provided for in the Academy of Sciences. This work must be carried out in the closest possible coordination with the Institute of Party History, the VPSH [Higher Party School] under the CP of the Ukraine Central Committee, the sociological services within the ministries and departments, as well as at enterprises and at VUZ's.

Social scientists should be included more actively in the implementation of targeted, comprehensive programs, bearing in mind the social cross-section of these programs. Deserving particular attention is the idea of the feasibility of working out a republic-level, comprehensive program of scientific research on the urgent problems of ideological, mass-political activity. This will allow us to substantially increase the contribution made by scientists to the ideological work of the party organizations.

Increasing the effectiveness of ideological activity is connected in the most direct way with improvement in the operating style of the party committees. To this very day some of them have not yet abandoned the notorious "gross volume" method and prefer to move along the well-trodden path, placing their hopes on the figures of promulgated measures. At the same time it is impossible to ignore the striving, manifesting itself on all levels, toward a serious and self-critical analysis of the effectiveness of indoctrinational efforts, the non-acceptance of formalism and of work "on empty turnovers." The trends outlined above must be made permanent in nature. It is also necessary to continue developing the analytical activity of the party committees in the future. Each of them should adopt as its rule the systematic study of how ideological work influences the growth of political consciousness and the labor activity of people. To construct ideological activity in a well-planned, purposeful manner, with good prospects for the future--this is what the party demands today.

Staffs constitute the key unit of ideological work, the Plenum emphasized. With particular force the Plenum demanded that all party committees have specially trained staffs, capable of skillfully organizing work with various categories of the population--workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and youths, as well as being responsible for this work. The party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have at their disposal a large, well-trained, and authoritative army of ideological workers, who are capable of making knowledgeable decisions on any questions put forth by social practice. Their composition has been considerably strengthened, particularly at the rayon level and in the primary party organizations, during the course of the present accountability-and-election campaign. On the whole, an effective system of training has been created. But, proceeding from the demands which were put forth by the June Plenum of the Central Committee, as well as taking into account the specifics of ideological activity and its complexity, we must continue the line aimed at ensuring more stability to the composition of ideological workers as well as all propaganda activists, along with improvement of their ideological-theoretical and professional training. The task of the party organizations is to ensure that all the ideological sections are headed up by persons who are competent, with initiative, and who possess a feeling for what is new, without which it is impossible under present-day conditions to construct ideological-indoctrinational work.

It is no less important to exercise monitoring controls over the manner in which our staffs apply the knowledge which they have gained in practice, how they carry out their propagandistic functions. Today it is impossible to be a genuine ideological worker without being in constant communication with people. Political speeches are a unique kind of touchstone which may be used to check out not only the erudition but also the capability of a person to organize and lead people.

At the same time we must not forget the position taken by the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee to the effect that ideological work is a matter for the entire party, for every Communist and not only for the professional ideologists. Questions of ideological work must be the constant, day-to-day concern of all the leadership personnel, all party committees, and their first secretaries.

At the accountability-and-election party meetings which have been held, as well as at city and rayon conferences, the Communists of this republic discussed the course of improving ideological, mass-political work in the light of the directives of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and they revealed the shortcomings still existing in this matter. There is also a multi-faceted analysis being conducted of ideological, mass-political work at the oblast party conferences which are now taking place. It is important in every party committee and every primary party organization to work out a specific plan for further actions, to immediately, without wavering, proceed to implement the measures which have been outlined, firmly adhering to the following rule: tune in to deeds rather than loud words. All ideological, mass-political work must be subordinated to heightening political consciousness and labor activity among the masses, to mobilize the urban and rural workers to successfully carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 25 Feb 84 p 3

[Article: "At the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A regular presidium session was convened under the chairmanship of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party Buro and Chairman of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium, B. Yazkuliyev. The question of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Justice's work on managing court activity was examined. Minister of Justice Yu. Kh. Khaitov began with a report.

The Ministry of Justice carries out purposeful work in the perfection of the courts' activities in matters of dispatching justice through them, and strengthening socialist law and order in the republic. Special purpose verification work of oblast and a series of national courts on problems of deadline observance, the quality of trials, the maintenance of court process educational influence, the effectiveness of private decisions, and others was implemented. The work which has been accomplished has furthered a shortening of deadlines for court-examined criminal and civil matters, an increase in the stability of verdicts and court decisions, and an improvement in the situation concerning matters of compensation for material damage caused by crime.

At the same time, shortages and neglect are tolerated in the work of the Ministry of Justice regarding organized management of the courts' work. Verifications and generalizations are not always carried out and don't exert the necessary influence on improving court activities. In their practice, there still persist the facts of violation of processing deadlines for trials, red tape not thorough and qualified enough hearings of cases, errors in applying the provisions of the law and criminal punishment of those guilty and of other violations which are the cause of sentence repeal and changing of some verdicts, decisions and resolutions. Further perfection demands preventive work in the courts and their work on compensation for material damage, the rendering of interaction with other law preservation organs. In the adopted resolution, measures were defined for further perfection of republic court work management of the Ministry of Justice in the fight against crime and other legal transgressions.

On suggestion of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Public Health Care and Social Security, the session examined a way of fulfilling the TuSSR

Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution of 18 January 1983: "On the state of facilities for aged people and invalids residing in boarding homes in the Turkmen SSR."

In communications of the commission chairman, Ye. Ovlyakulihev, and other participants of the meeting, it was noted that the given resolution and materials of the commission were under discussion by the TuSSR Council of Ministers, and new standard establishments for boarding homes for the aged and invalids were approved. Supplementary measures for the implementation of party and government resolutions on improving living conditions for the aged and invalids in boarding homes were adopted by ispolkoms of the local soviets and the Ministry of Social Security. Funds for construction materials and furniture were increased for them, and also carpets and carpet goods, televisions and air-conditioners were additionally provided. The furniture in all boarding homes was completely replaced. The provision of their meat and dairy products, vegetables and fruit was improved. They were completely staffed with medical personnel.

Despite the significant work accomplished, there remain definite deficiencies in this matter. Schedules for repair work on boarding home facilities are not being observed everywhere; repair of the Maryyskiy boarding home is especially being delayed. The TuSSR Ministry of Rural Construction is slowly working toward completion of construction of the Iolotanskiy boarding home. Last year, through the fault of the Ministries of Construction and Social Security and the Ashkhabad Oblispolkom, construction was not begun as planned on the 32-room residential building for service personnel of the Kalininskiy invalid home. Local soviet ispolkoms are still insufficiently examining the problems of organizing patronage aid to these establishments.

It was recommended to the Permanent Commission on Public Health Care and Social Security that control be maintained over the implementation of the adopted resolution.

At the meeting of the presidium, the 1983 organization work of the local soviets of the Turkmen SSR was summed up; a report was heard from the department on questions of the soviets' work on the progress of preparation in the republic for the 11th Convocation elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet; several other items were also examined. Appropriate resolutions were adopted for them.

Deputy Chairman of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium R.M. Karryyeva, Deputy Chairman of the TuSSR Council of Ministers N. T. Suyunov, and administrators of republic ministries and departments took part in the discussion of these questions.

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TURKMEN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE BURO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Article: "In Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] The Buro of the CP Central Committee of Turkmenistan, meeting in regular session, considered a series of questions relating to the party and to the building-up of the economy in the republic. The results of republic socialist emulation for the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist commitments of 1983 were brought up. The resolution will be published in coming publications of republic and oblast newspapers.

An item on the results of work on the examination of letters, which were received from workers in 1983, contained statements and verbal appeals to the CP Central Committee TuSSR. It was pointed out that Central Committee personnel in accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, are improving work on the examination of workers' letters and complaints and on the organization of visitor reception. Voicing high approval toward measures directed at the strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our country, and at the strengthening of peace and international security, the workers of the republic are introducing in their letters proposals for the improvement of work in all sectors of the economic and cultural system, and are communicating present deficiencies. Sections of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party which are in charge of party supervision, are insuring a principled, business-like approach to the resolution of the problems raised in the letters and statements. Meetings of administrators of party committees and other workers are being systematically organized directly in labor collectives and at residences, and Open Letter Days are being held regularly. At the work place, the letters received more publicity. The ongoing work affects the flow, character and results of the examination of letters and statements in a definite way. The reception of letters from a whole range of cities and rayons in the republic was reduced, and the number of repeat complaints decreased. Apart from this, there has been no decrease in the number of complaints and verbal appeals to the Central Committee concerning problems in the operation of public utilities and municipal services, the maintenance of available housing, heating, water supply and a series of other problems, which are entering the sphere of local soviet and economic organs. The executive committees of the local soviets have not as yet fully succeeded in creating conditions of high responsibility for personnel in expeditious resolutions to workers' well-founded requests and statements.

An item was considered at the meeting concerning the tasks of party, soviet and economic organs of the republic for the organized carrying-out of spring sowing, fulfillment of production plans and procurements of cotton, wool, grain and other farm products. It was noted that as a result of the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress, and of subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee several positive results in the development of the agroindustrial complex were achieved in the republic. Stepped-up conditions are also developing with the fulfillment of the goals of the 5-year plan for the production of cotton and wool. Grain production is developing at an unsatisfactory pace, and will fall significantly behind the quotas for the production of fruit and grapes. The determining factors in the battle for the harvest at the present stage are the preparation and the qualitative and timely carrying-out of the sowing. The task is complicated by the fact that as a result of the late conclusion of harvesting work last year many operations in the fall and winter complex were conducted late. And the low temperatures of February delayed their settling still longer. Meanwhile, the severity of the situation was not taken into account everywhere, and a number of rayons are putting up with shortages. They are showing sluggishness and mismanagement. The created situation demands from kolkhozes and sovkhozes, inter-operational enterprises, party, soviet and economic organs, the assumption of measures which guarantee the receipt of planned volumes of gross harvests of cotton and wool, grain and other farm products. The TuSSR Council of Ministers has been charged with strengthening control for the prompt resolution by ministers and departments of problems connected with the preparation for spring and the implementation of sowing work to the optimal time limit. It is essential for party committees and primary party organizations to devote their main attention to working with people, to an increase in organization, discipline and effectiveness of socialist emulation. The attention of the media was turned to the necessity of wider enlightening of workers of the agroindustrial complex concerning work for the preparation for sowing.

A resolution was accepted at the meeting for the implementation of a month, from 1 March to 1 April 1984 for planting and for tending gardens, vineyards and other perennial planting. A series of other topics was examined at the Buro, regarding which appropriate resolutions were adopted.

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TALLINN HOSTS SOVIET SCIENTISTS AGAINST NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 8 Mar 84 p 2

[ETA article: "The Intelligence and Will of the People"]

[Text] The Conference of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace Against the Nuclear Threat has ended in Tallinn. In summing up the conference, the chairman of the committee, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, academician Ye. Velikhov said in a conversation with a correspondent of ETA [Estonian News Agency]:

Our committee has completed its work at the very moment when the coherence of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union was again confirmed. In his pre-election speech, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, announced new and very important initiatives. They were aimed at the improvement of the international situation, especially at the preventing of a nuclear conflict. The most important element of these initiatives was the suggestion of specific measures that would guarantee the security of mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

These new suggestions, the major one of which was that each government must regard the prevention of nuclear war as the basis of its foreign policy, were a very important and timely step. An ever-growing number of people, belonging to different social groups and movements, are preoccupied with this problem. It is precisely because of this that the coherent policy of the USSR has today acquired the largest number of proponents in the entire world.

Soviet scientists have accomplished much work. Their results have been presented at a series of conferences and meetings both at home and abroad. They have led to the appearance of a whole set of declarations and resolutions that have been accepted by international organizations.

The question about the freeze of nuclear weapons was discussed at the meeting of the Committee of Soviet scientists in both its quantitative and qualitative aspects. This is one of the central points of the Soviet suggestions about which comrade K.U. Chernenko spoke. In this connection we are relying on the active participation of scientists, including the Pugwash movement, where this question will be discussed at an international level.

The freeze of nuclear weapons can become the first step toward stabilization of the international situation and the improvement of the political climate. The creation of a necessary atmosphere will allow movement toward resolution of the question of the limitation and radical reduction of nuclear weapons on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of sides, which our country has consistently supported.

The problem of the global consequences of a nuclear war for the developing countries was examined by us. The American nuclear arsenal, which is being located farther from the borders of the U.S.A., has produced a real threat for the most distant corners of the globe. Similar circumstances cannot be ignored for the position of many countries in questions of war and peace.

We believe, academician Ye. Velikhov said in conclusion that a nuclear catastrophe can and must be averted. For the sake of peace, the collective intelligence and unified will of humankind must be used.

A resolution against nuclear war was passed by the participants of the meeting of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace.

On the same day the CPSU Central Committee member and First Secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee K. Vayno met with the chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace against the Nuclear Threat, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, academician Ye. Velikhov. Also taking part in the meeting were secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, R. Ristlaan and president of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, K. Rebane.

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MARI OBKOM CHIEF ON FOLK ARTS AND CRAFTS

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 3 April 1984 publishes on page 2 a 1,500-word article titled "Souvenirs on the Counter" by G. Posibeyev, first secretary of Mari Obkom. Posibeyev writes about the state of traditional folk arts and crafts in the Mari republic. He says that two decades ago it seemed that interest in this subject was dying out, that there were few people who still possessed the required knowledge and skills. In 1967, however, the obkom began taking measures to create a revival of interest in the old arts and crafts. Since then, according to Posibeyev, the situation improved considerably, thanks to the party's concern and action. Posibeyev goes on to discuss some of the still unresolved problems in this area, such as the scarcity of materials and tools needed by the artists and craftsmen. Posibeyev concludes with the assurance that they will continue to help the development of folk art and safeguard that which was created and preserved by the people through the centuries. Patriotism, he says, begins with respect for historical and artistic traditions.

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